Bedford Inquirer.

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BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1859. VOL. 32, NO. 3.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Honorable the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:—Although the year just closed has been one of great depression in the business and monetary affairs of the country, I am happy to be able to announce to the Representatives of the People, that the finances of Pennsylvania are in a most satisfactory condition.

The receipts of the Treasury, from all sources, for the fiscal year, ending on the 30th day of November, 1858, were $4,139,778 35; and the expenditures, for all purposes, during the same time, were $3,775,857 06. Leaving an excess of receipts over expenditures of $363,-921 29.

This exhibit shows that there was actually in the Treasury on the first day of December, 1858, the sum of $393,921 29, more than there was on the first day of December, 1857. In addition to this, among the expenditures for the year, were

Loans redeemed,	$380,306 85
Relief Notes, redeemed,	41,071 00
Interest Certificates, "	116 70
Making of the public debt funded and unfunded paid during the year the sum of	421,494 55
If we add to this the excess of money on hand, at the end of the fiscal year, over what remained in the Treasury, at the same time last year, viz:	363,921 29
We have the sum of	$785,415 84

But this is not all. The amount paid on the public improvements, including damages and old claims, during the fiscal year, was $341,036 58

While the amount of revenue, from the same source, for the same period, was only 95,070 06

Making an excess of expenditures over receipts, which happily we will be relieved from in the future, of $245,966 52

This sum should, also, be credited to the operations of the Treasury, during the year, for it was an extraordinary expenditure, which cannot again occur; and was, in fact, a reduction of the liabilities of the Commonwealth, to that amount.

If we add this sum to the amount of debt paid, and the excess of cash on hand, we have for the year, a balance in favor of the receipts, over the ordinary expenditures amounting in the aggregate to $1,031,382 36.

But from this, however, should be deducted the extraordinary receipts, which were,

1st. The amount paid by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, on the principal of the debt due by the said Company, for the purchase of the Main Line. $100,000

2d. The amount received from the Girard Bank, for loans of the Commonwealth sold by that bank 28,000

In all $128,000

Which, deducted from the foregoing aggregate of $1,031,382 36, leaves the true balance of the ordinary receipts over the ordinary expenditures for the fiscal year at $903,382 36.

The funded and unfunded debt of the Commonwealth, on the 1st day of December, 1857, was as follows:

FUNDED DEBT.

6 per cent, loan	$ 445,180 00
5 per cent, loan	38,773,212 52
4½ per cent, loan	388,200 00
4 per cent, loan	100,000 00
To this should be added 5 per cent, Coupon Bonds sold by Girard Bank, not before reported,	28,000 00
Total funded debt	$39,734,592 52

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Relief notes outstanding	$146,421 00
Interest certificates do	23,473 82
do. do. unclaimed	4,448 38
Domestic creditors	802 50
Total unfunded debt	$175,145 70

Making the entire debt of the Commonwealth at the period named $39,909,738 22.

The funded and unfunded debt of the State at the close of the last fiscal year, December 1st, 1858, stood as follows:

FUNDED DEBT.

6 per cent loans,	$ 445,180 00
5 per cent loans,	38,420,905 67
4½ per cent loans,	388,200 00
4 per cent loans,	100,000 00
Total funded debt,	$39,354,285 67

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Relief Notes outstanding,	$105,350 00
Interest Certificates,	23,357 12
do. do. unclaimed,	4,448 38
Domestic Creditors,	802 50
Total unfunded debt,	$133,958 00

Making the public debt on the first of December last $39,488,543 67. Since the close of the fiscal year, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have reedeemed of the five per cent loan, the sum of $220,132 51, leaving the real debt of the Commonwealth, at this time, funded and unfunde,d $39,268,111 16.

To meet this, besides the ordinary sources of public revenue, the State owns bonds received from the sale of the public works, and which I have every reason to believe are well secured, amounting to eleven millions one hundred and eighty-one dollars. Deducting this from the outstanding debt, it leaves to be otherwise provided for, the sum of twenty-eight millions eighty-seven thousand one hundred and eleven dollars and sixteen cents.

It is believed that, with the existing sources of revenue, and the observance of strict economy, this sum may be reduced, during the current year, at least one million of dollars.

The present would seem to be the appropriate time,—when our nation is at peace,—and when health and reasonable prosperity prevail within our own borders,—to greatly reduce the public debt. We have but to carefully husband our legitimate resources, avoiding extravagant and unnecessary appropriations, and practicing a proper economy in all the departments of Government, to render the entire extinguishment of our debt a fixed fact within a very brief period. To carefully guard the public treasury at this interesting epoch in our financial history, is so manifestly the duty of the public authorities, that I cannot for one moment believe that any other policy will be proposed. If there be any, who, relying on the improved condition of the finances of the State, would encourage the adoption of new schemes for depleting the Treasury, or would cut off the sources of our present revenue, and thus reduce it, let all such efforts, coming from whatever quarter they may, be sternly resisted. Let Pennsylvania be just before she is generous. Let our good example be a light in the pathway of our sister States, as well as an admonition to our own local governments. This is due alike to the favors which Providence has so bountifully bestowed upon us, and to that high character for honesty and integrity which has ever distinguished the people of this good old Commonwealth.

In pursuance of the act entitled "An Act for the Sale of the State Canals," approved on the 21st day of April last, I did, as the Governor of the Commonwealth, on the 19th day of May 1858, convey to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, all the public works belonging to the Commonwealth, then remaining unsold, consisting of the Delaware Division—the Upper and Lower Branch Divisions—the West Branch Division—and the Susquehanna Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, with all the property thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining, and all the estate, right, title and interest of this Commonwealth therein, for the sum of three millions five hundred thousand dollars. To secure the payment of this sum, the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company paid to the State Treasurer its bonds, secured by a mortgage, as directed by the act, for the amount of the purchase money. The company, also, complied with the provisions of the Act which required it, as additional security, to execute and deliver to the State Treasurer a mortgage on the Delaware Division for one million—a mortgage on the Susquehanna and West Branch Divisions for half a million—and a mortgage on the Upper and Lower North Branch Divisions for half a million of dollars. The deeds and mortgages were all executed under the immediate supervision of the Attorney General, and were in strict conformity with the requirements of the law.

After the conveyances were duly executed and delivered, possession of the canals was given to the railroad company.

The act further provided that the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company should not re-sell the Canals, or any part of them, witout the consent of the Governer; and that if a re-sale were made for a greater sum, in the aggregate, than three and a half millions of dollars, seventy-five per centum of the excess should be paid to the Commonwealth, in the bonds of the purchasers. It was also provided that upon a re-sale the mortgages given by the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company to the Commonwealth, upon the Canals, "should be cancelled by the State Treasurer and surrendered to the company by the Governor, on deposite made by the said company in the office of the State Treasurer, of an equal amount of the bonds of their grantees, secured by mortgage of the canal or canals sold as aforesaid"—with a provision that no transfer of securities should be made until the Governor should be satisfied that the new securities to be given were sufficient to protect the interests of the State; and that his written approval of the change should be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Sales were made by the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company and reported to me, under the oath of the President, of the different lines, as follows:

The Upper and Lower North Branch Canal, to the North Branch Canal Company, for	$1,600,000
The West Branch and Susquehanna Divisions, to West Branch and Susquehanna Canal Company, for	500,000
The Delaware Division, to the Delaware Division Canal Company, of Pennsylvania, for	1,775,000
In all the sum of	$3,875,000

Upon investigation and inquiry, having become satisfied that these sales were made for fair prices, and upon such terms, and to such persons composing the various purchasing associations, as to insure the payment of the purchase money, they were severally approved.

After the contract for the sale of the Delaware Division had been entered into, and my consent had been verbally given, and seventy-five thousand dollars of the purchase money had been actually paid by the purchasers, upon the faith of the contract, and my assent thereto, I was informed that a higher price had been offered, by responsible persons, for the canal.—But under the circumstances, my opinion was that the offer came too late, and as the Railroad Company considered itself bound to consummate the agreement by a delivery of the deed and possession of the property to the first purchasers, I could not, in good faith, withhold my assent. The North Branch Canal Company, subsequent to the purchase of that division, sold that portion of the Canal lying between Wilkesbarre and Northumberland to the Wyoming Canal Company for the sum of nine hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars.

On the 13th of September, 1858, bonds of the various companies owning the different canals, secured by mortgages, were, in pursuance of the act, and by my approval, deposited with the State Treasurer to the amount of two millions of dollars; and the mortgages on the canals given by the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, were cancelled by the State Treasurer, and surrendered by me to the company in accordance with the directions of the law. At the same time a settlement was made between the Commonwealth and the Railroad Company, by which the latter paid to the State seventy-five per centum of the proceeds of the re-sale over and above the contract price of three and a half millions. This amounted to two hundred add eighty-one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, and was paid in the following manner, viz:

Bonds of the Wyoming Canal Company, secured by mortgage on the canal from Wilkesbarre to Northumberland, payable in twenty years with interest at six per cent. payable semi-annual	$281,000
Cash	250
Total	$281,250

These bonds are well secured, and the accruing interest and principal, when due, will doubtless be promptly paid.

From information of a reliable character recently communicated to me by the President of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, it appears that the prospects of an early completion of that public highway are very encouraging. A large amount of work has been done on the line of the road during the past season, and at this time, very considerable portions of the road are graded and rapidly approaching completion. It is the opinion of the President of the company that within two years the work will be entirely finished, so that cars will be running directly from the city of Philadelphia to the harbor of Erie.

When this great enterprise shall be consumated, and the desire of its friends finally accomplished, the payment of the three millions and a half of mortgage bonds, which the State has received in exchange for the canals, will unquestionably be well secured—whilst the railroad, itself, will prove of incalculable advantage to our great commercial emporium as well as to the important, but long neglected region through which it passes. Its construction will undoubtedly add to the value of the real estate of the Commonwealth many times the cost, and develope and bring into use the rich resources of a country which have hitherto remained as they were lavishly strewn by the hand of nature. I have an abiding confidence that the result will abundantly prove the wisdom of the measure, which, while it guaranteed the completion of one of the greatest improvements ever projected in the Commonwealth, it, at the same time, divorced the State from the unprofitable and demoralizing management of her railroads and canals.

Whatever differences of opinion may, at any time, have been entertained in regard to the propriety of the details of the legislation authorizing the sale of the main lime, or the branches, it can scarcely be doubted that the public welfare will, in every respect, be vastly promoted by the transfer of the management of the public works from the State to individual owners.

The short experience that we have had already, proves conclusively that the Commonwealth is greatly the gainer, in a financial point of view, and it has been equally demonstrated that the people at large have been as well, if not better, accommodated, by the change.

It would, in my judgment, be a public calamity, if, by the happening of any contingency, the Commonwealth should be constrained to again become the owner, and resume the management of any portion of the public improvements.

The power of the General Assembly to pass the Act of the 21st of April, 1858, relative to the sale of the State canals was questioned before the Supreme Court of the State, since the transfer of the Canals; and, after full argument, the Constitutionality of the Act was sustained by the unanimous judgment of the Court.

Since the sale of the public works, and the settlement of the principle outstanding claims against the State, it is obvious that there is no further necessity for a Board of Conal Commissioners, or a Canal Department. I therefore, recommend the abolition of the board, and that provision be made for the transfer of the records to the office of the Auditor General.

In view of the foregoing exhibit of our resorces and financial condition, it is apparent that a most interesting era has been reached in the history of the Commonwealth. Relieved from the entangling embarrassments of an extansive system of internal improvements, the means of the State are now ample for all legitimate purposes, and her public debt is gradully but certainly disappearing. From these and other causes, governmental action has become greatly simplified, and the nature of the subjects of its operation has changed in a degree no less remarkable.

The almost entire disposal of the lands which belonged to the State, has already dispensed with one of the Departments created for their care, and will, ultimately, render the other unnecessary, except for preserving the evidences of their transfer.

The sale of the public works has relieved the Executive branch of the Government of many of its most responsible and perplexing duties, and in effect, dispensed with one of its most formidable and difficult departments.

In the same proportion, the action of the Legislature will, if the representatives of the people be true to the interests reposed, and sternly refuse to entangle the public with those numerous projects and enterprises which are continually seeking its alliance, be simplified and economized, purified and strengthened.

And it is as remarkable as it is propitious, that an era which has thus relieved the State authorities of burthens that consisted, either of mere material interests, or the care of local administration,—committing the one to the local sovereignty of the people, and the other to private or associated enterprize,—should also present for consideration and promotion intellectual and moral claims of peculiar importance.

It is at this period in our history that the system of public education challenges the attention of the most onobservant. And I shall be much mistaken in the cautious but stadfast character of the people of Pennsylvania, if their Representatives do not make it the first object of their solicitude.

The annual report of the Superintendent of Common Schools will lay before you the present condition of the Common School System, and of its operations during the past year. Your close and scrutinizing attention is invited to the details of that document.

Including the city of Philadelphia, it will be observed, that there were in public schools of the State, during the year which terminated on the first Monday of last June, 628,201 pupils; these were instructed during an average term of a little over five months, in 11,281 schools, by, 13,856 teachers, at a total cost of $2,427,-632,41.

Here is a public interest, which,—whether we regard its ramifications into every portion of our social fabric, its large cost, the important powers over the present which it wields, or its incalculable influence upon the future,-undoubtedly transcends all others committed to the care of the secular authorities. This being the case, I have no hesitation in asserting that the time has arrived when its full importance should be recognized, and that its due administration should be made the duty of a fully organized and effective, as well as a separate department in the government.

But the mere care and promotion of our system of Common Schools—important and extensive as it obviously is, - should not be the sole object of such a Department. If it is true that the power to punish crime includes also the right to prevent it, by providing for the proper intellectual and moral training of the people, it would seem to follow that the department charged with the latter momentous duty should also be in possession of all the sources and subjects of information, calculated to shed light upon the object of its action. Hence the collection, arrangement, and practical deductions from population and industrial statistics; from natural defects, such as deafness and dumbness, blindness and lunacy, from crime in its various forms and developments; together with such control over all the literary and scientific institutions in the State, as shall bring their full condition into view, should also belong to the same Department.

Therefore, I most respectfully, but earnestly, urge upon your favorable consideration, at the present propiteous moment, the organization of such a Department, in the room of those for the care of mere matter whose agency has been or soon will be discontinued by the onward and upward progress of the Commonwealth.

A suitable Department of Public Instruction, will not, however, of itself, effect all that is needed in this direction. The general results of the Common School system, already cited, show the importance of its nature, and the magnitude of its operations. If we look, also, into its special statistics, the conclusion will be equally clear that certain improvements in its working machinery are equally indispensable.

It is needless to attempt to prove the truism that the properly qualified teacher is the life and success of the school. But the facts are startling, that of the 12,828 teachers of our public schools, exclusive of those in Philadelphia, only 5,087 are reported as "qualified" for their important trust; while 5,387 are returned as "medium," or such as are only tolerated till better can be obtained; and that 2,313 are stated to be "unfit." In other words; of the 569,880 children attending the schools out of Philadelphia, only about 230,000 (less than one half) are under proper instruction from inferior teachers; 100,000 are actually in charge of persons wholly unfit for the task.

This presents the subject in a light that can not be shut out; and, though the great and commendable efforts recently made by the teachers of Pennsylvania, for their own improvement, are fully recognized, it can not be concealed that there is a work yet to be done, in this relation, which would seem to be beyond their unaided power to accomplish.

When, however, we look further into the special statistics of this branch of the system, the material for improvement is found to be of the most promising kind. Of the 12,828 teachers of our common schools, 10,889 are under thirty years of age, and, 10,946 are natives of Pensylvania; and a larger proportion than in most of the other States are permanently devoted to the profession of teaching. To render these fit for the position to which they aspire—undoubtedly one of the most useful and honorable in the world—and to raise up a constant supply of well qualified successors, is the work to be done.

Various modes of effecting this object have been suggested or tried; but, after mature reflection, I am led to prefer that devised by the Act of May 20, 1858, entitled "An Act to provide for the due training of teachers for the Common Schools of the State." It places, in relation to the State, the teacher on the same footing with the members of such of the other learned professions as have been recognized by public authority; and it is to be regretted that the prostration of business and scarcity of money, that so soon followed the passage of the act, had the effect of checking many laudable efforts to put its provisions into operation.—Under these circumstances, does it not become the duty of the State to afford aid, or at least to hold out such inducements as shall enable this measure to be fairly tested?

The passage of a law guaranteering the payment of a moderate sum to one Teachers' School in each of the districts created by the the act of 1857, would no doubt cause a sufficient number to establish the efficiency and practicability of the plan, to be completed in a few years; the money not to be paid till the schools were in full and approved operation. It is not probable that this grant would cause any considerable draft on the treasury; but, even if the whole twelve schools should ultimately be established, the boon would neither be out of proportion to that which has been conceded to other institutions, nor the number of gradutates beyond the wants of the community. Up to the present time, Pennsylvania has appropriated about $600,000 in aid of her colleges and academies, and this mainly in the hope of obtaining from them teachers for the common schools. Though the benefits of this munificence have been, in other respects, quite equal to the amount given, it will be asserted by no one that the avowed object has been to any considerable extent effected. It would therefore appear to be time that the aid of the State should be brought directly to bear in favor of the great object so long contemplated.

I have thus briefly laid before you the condition of our noble educational system. It will afford me sincere pleasure to concur in the adoption of these, or any other measures, for its perfection, that the wisdom of the legislature may devise.

In this country, the want of a school which shall combine the elements of learning and agricultural labor, and thus adapt itself to the education of the farmer, has been most seriously felt: for, whilst our many colleges well fill the usefulness in their appropriate sphere of influence, it must be conceded that the training they impart is badly adapted to the art of practical agriculture. In Pennsylvania that interests is so important as to demand at all times our anxious attention, and active support. "The Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania," lately projected and planned by a few public spirited individuals, and which has received, to some extent, the patronage of the State, and the contributions of a number of our patriotic citizens, is destined to afford a place where young men may be educated at an expense commensurate with their means, and to a condition qualifying them for the pursuit of the business of the farm. Here, whilst daily occupation will train the body to the ability to labor, and [illegible] at the enviable feeling that he contributes to his own support and education, it will instruct and enlarge his mind, that may give force and effect to all his future efforts.—The design of the institution is to afford a school where boys may be thoroughly educated in all the branches of natural science, and, at the same time, be inured to the performance of labor; so that at their graduation they may return to their parents abundantly prepared to join the domestic circle, to give a right direction to the business of agriculture, and act well their part in every department of life. An object so fraught with usefulness is entitled to the highest commendation.

The application of scientific principles to the practical purposes of life, is but realizing the full benefit of those laws of nature, to discover and to profit by which is undoubtedly one of the great ends of human reason. The more this important object is held in view and affected by our higher institutions of learning, the more valuable and useful will they become.—The Polytechnic College of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, is founded on this basis: and its attempt to popularize science, and connect high acquirement with practical ability, is presented to your favorable consideration.

Under a resolution of the last House of Representatives a committee was appointed by the Speaker of the House to examine the state and condition of several Banks chartered at the session of 1857. The resolution directed the committee to report to the Governor the result of its examination within ninety days after the adjournment of the Legislature. On the 20th of July last, the report of the committee, together with the accompanying evidence, was filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, a copy of which will be laid before the House of Representatives.

In view of the facts reported by the committee, in reference to the organization and subsequent management, of the Tioga County Bank, the Crawford County Bank and the Bank of Shamokin, I would recommend a careful inquiry into the present condition of these institutions, and if it shall be ascertained that the public is likely to suffer injury from the further existence of either, a speedy and certain remedy may be found in a legislative repeal of the rights and privileges granted by the acts of incorporation. The power to alter, revoke or annul, the charter of a bank whenever its continuance may, in the opinion of the legislature, be injurious to the citizens of the Commonwealth, is expressly given by the Constitution to the General Assembly, to be exercised, however, in such manner as that no injustice shall be done to the corporators.

Obedience to this constitutional injunction would require that in the event of a repeal of the charter of a bank, care should be taken that the rights of the stockholders to the surplus assets of the bank, after payment of its debts, were protected; and that suitable provisions should be made for settling its affairs.

The injunction contained in the Constitution, that the repeal or revocation of a bank charter shall be in such manner as to work no injustice to the corporators, is not a qualification of the power to revoke, or annul the charter; but it is simply a requirement that, in taking away the charter, the rights of the stockholders shall be protected, so far as is consistent with the act of repeal itself. I do not doubt that the Legislature may alter, revoke, or annul, any existing bank charter, whenever in its opinion the continuance of the charter may be injurious to the citizens of the Commonwealth. Any other construction of the constitutional reservation would make the interests and safety of the public subservient to the gain of the private stockholder. Believing, therefore, that there is no want of power, I cannot refrain from expressing my decided opinion, that whenever it is clear that a bank is insolvent, or in great danger of becoming so, or whenever its privileges are so used or abused as to seriously prejudice the interests of the public, it is the duty of the law-making power to protect the people, by destroying its corporate existence.

In this connection I deem it my duty to reiterate the views expressed in my inaugural address. I then stated, as my decided opinion, that there should be no further increase of banks or banking capital under the present system—expressed a decided hostility to the issue of notes of a small denomination—and recommended such a change in our laws relative to banks, their organization and managment, as would at least secure beyond all question the prompt redemption of all bills or notes put in circulation by the several banking institutions of the Commonwealth.

Well satisfied of the imperfection of existing laws relative to banks and banking, I deem it a duty to inform the General Assembly that I cannot give the Executive approval to any bills chartering additional banks without a radical change in the entire system. It is but just to state that in my opinion a large majority of the banks of the Commonwealth are well and safely managed, and in a perfectly sound condition; but this is due to the honesty and intelligence of those having charge of them, rather than to the efficiency of the laws. Under the management of incapable or dishonest men, experience has shown, that there is really but little if any security to the public in the regulations and restrictions now to be found in our banking code. True wisdom dictates a reformation.

The ruinous losses which have fallen upon the people during the financial pressure of the past eighteen months, suggest the necessity of preventing their recurrence. Although many causes may have combined to produce these disasters, it is too plain to admit of doubt that our banking system has been one of the most prominent. The value of the precious metals—the prices of property—and the wages of labor—are always affected by the abundance or scarcity of the paper medium received as a substitute for gold and silver coin. The power of the States to authorize a paper currency, thro' the agency of banks, has been [illegible] and acknowledged, throughout the Union, and is no longer an open question. But it must be acknowledged that the power has been greatly abused. The delegation of this attribute of sovereignty to a number of irresponsible corporations, without proper checks to limit its exercise, and without providing any security whatever for the redemption of the issues thus authorized, has been attended with evils of the most alarming character. These corporations are practically made the exclusive judges of the amount of paper currency to be furnished to the people, and have the exclusive power to contract or expand their circulation at pleasure.—Depositors and other ordinary creditors of banks, need no legislation for their protection. Every one who has direct dealings with these institutions, either as depositor or otherwise, enters into such engagements voluntarily, for his own advantage, and may be safely left to his own vigilance, and the ordinary remedies of the law, for his protection. But the millions of people engaged in industrious pursuits, the farmer, the mechanic, the merchant and the laboring man, are under an imperious necessity to receive for their merchandize and their labor the ordinary paper currency of the country. It is impossible for persons of this description to investigate the concerns of every inatitution whose notes are in circulation. But no investigation could save them from the losses arising from the defaults and frauds of bank officers and the insolvency of bank borrowers.

The note holders of banks have peculiar claims to the protection of the government.—They are involuntary creditors, who are forced to receive the notes authorized by the government. They have no direct dealings with the banks. They do not trust the banks from any hope of gain. They have no profit in passing the notes which they would not have had in passing gold and silver coin. They constitute almost the entire community, and the humble and ignorant are always the greatest sufferers when a bank fails to redeem its notes. The people are therefore deeply interested in the security of the circulation allowed by law, although many of them may never have had a share of bank stock, or been within a hundred miles of its place of business. The Government that authorizes the issue of a paper currency is under a high moral obligation to require ample and available security for its redemption.

The certificates of loan issued by the General Government, or by this Commonwealth, at a value to be fixed upon, with the power to require additional desposits of security, from time to time, as the loans depreciate in the market, would be as safe and available as any guaranty which could be provided.

A law requiring all issues of banks hereafter organized, to be secured by the pledge of these loans, would enhance the value of the present loans, and thus give the holders a premium not contemplated when they became purchasers, and for which they never gave any valuable consideration. This enchanced value would be derived from a privilege granted by the State, and the State ought, therefore, to have the benefit of it, as far as this may be secured by legislation. The recent amendment of the Constitution circumscribes the power of the Legislature in creating State debts, with an exception in favor of the debts, contracted "to redeem

the present outstanding indebtedness of the State." A law authorizing new State loans for the purpose of redeeming the present over due debt, would be within the constitutional exception, and would be free from objection on constitutional grounds.

The new loans thus authorized, redeemable at the expiration of twenty years, with the banking privilege attached to them, would undoubtedly sell at a high premium. The proceeds of their sale should be applied to the payment of the present State debt, now overdue, amounting to more than seventeen millions of dollars.—Under this system the State loans would no longer be held by foreigners, and the semi-annual shipments of specie, to pay interest, would therefore cease.

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As the currency would be limited to the amount actually secured, the danger from expansions, which have heretofore stimulated the incautious to embark in ruinous enterprises, in overtrading, and in extravagance in their expenditures, would be greatly lessened, if not entirely overcome. As the securities would be in the hands of a high and responsible officer of the State, with authority to sell them for the purpose of redeeming the circulation, the power of the banks to arrest specie payments at their own pleasure would be at an end. The system proposed is as near an approach to a specie basis as the condition and habits of the people are at present prepared for. The duty of securing the community from losses continually arising from unsafe currency, cannot be longer delayed without a manifest disregard of the public interests. The subject is therefore commended to your early attention.

The report of the commissioners appointed to contract for and superintend the erection of a monument to the memory of citizens of Pennsylvania, who were slain or lost their lives in the late war with Mexico, will inform the Legislature of the proceedings had on that subject. After receiving proposals for the erection of the monument, and the adoption of a plan, it was determined, in view of the limited and inadequate appropriation made for the accomplishment of the purpose, by the last Legislature, to postpone the commencement of the work until further legislation could be had.—It is the opinion of the commissioners that such a monument as would do credit to the State, and honor to the living and the dead, cannot be built for a less sum than thirty thousand dollars. If the Legislature should concur in that opinion, the appropriation should be increased accordingly.

The report of the State Librarian will inform you of the progress made in the catalogue authorized by the last Legislature, and the general condition of the Library, which has grown to be an institution that deserves your fostering care. I would commend to your attention the suggestions of the Librarian.

The report of the Attorney General, which will be laid before you, will show the operations of the Law Department of the Government for the past year. The Act of the 21st of April, 1857, which requires the Attorney General to keep an office at Harrisburg, and which provides that all debts due to the Commonwealth shall be collected by that officer, has proved to be a highly beneficial enactment. Under its provisions large sums are saved which were formerly paid for commissions and counsel fees. And the improved state of our finances is in no inconsiderable degree owing to the prompt manner in which outstanding claims are collected and paid into the State Treasury.

The Adjutant General's report, which will be laid before you, will show in detail the present condition of the Military Department. I would respectfully call the attention of the Legislature to the recommendations of that officer.

The Militia Law of 1858 has not been fully tested, but it is believed to be, in the main, an improvement on the laws in force at the time of its passage. One of its best features, and one that should be strictly enforced, is that the system is self-supporting. In no contingency should that department be a charge upon the public Treasury in time of peace.

In referring the attention of the Legislature to the elaborate reports of the Auditor General and State Treasurer, relating to the finances of the State, which will be laid before you, I cannot restrain from giving expression to my views on the importance of a change in the mode of keeping and disbursing the public moneys.

The State Treasurer receives and disburses between four and five millions of dollars annually; and it not unfrequently happens that there is a balance in the Treasury exceeding one million of dollars. The bond of the Treasurer is but for eighty thousand dollars. He deposits the money of the State wherever he pleases, and is paid exclusively on his own check. The monthly settlements with the Auditor General afford some security that the funds of the Commonwealth will not be misapplied, but it is entirely inadequate to the complete protection of the public interests.

Until the State shall adopt a different system for the collection, safe-keeping and disbursement of her revenues, the money on hand must be kept either in the Treasury vault or deposited with the banking institutions in the State. For many years the other mode has been adopted. I respectfully recommend that provision be made by law that no money shall be deposited in any bank by the State Treasurer without requiring security to be first given to the Commonwealth for the repayment of the sums deposited—that all checks issued by the State Treasurer shall be countersigned by the Auditor General before they are used—and that daily accounts of the moneys received and paid shall be kept in the office of the Auditor General as well as in the Treasury Department.

The Commissioners appointed to revise the Criminal Code of this Commonwealth, are progressing with the duties of their appointment, and will report the revised code before the adjournment of the Legislature.

The various charitable and reformatory institutions, which have heretofore received pecuniary assistance from the State, such as the State Lunatic Hospital, at Harrisburg, the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, at Pittsburg, the Houses of Refuge, at Philadelphia and Pittsburg, the Pennsylvania Training School for idiotic and feeble-minded children, the Asylums for the Blind and Deaf and Dumb, at Philadelphia, the Northern Home for Friendless Children, at Philadelphia—I recommend to your fostering aid and care. The annual reports exhibiting a detail of the operations of these noble and excellent charities, during the past year, will be laid before you. I cannot recommend appropriations to charitable Associations of a purely local character, however praise worthy the objects and motives of their founders and supporters, or however useful they may be to their particular localities.

The present condition of the revenues of the General Government demonstrates the urgent necessity of increased duties upon foreign importations. The people of Pennsylvania have ever taken a lively interest in the proper adjustment of a tariff; and they have with singular unanimity, at all times, favored such an assessment of duties, as would not only produce revenue; but furnish the largest incidental protection to the great mineral, manufacturing and industrial interests of the country. Had their voice hitherto been more potential in the councils of the nation, it is no longer problematical that much of the pecuniary distress lately experienced by all classes and conditions of business men might have been to a great extent averted. The necessities of the government and the people, now alike demand a change—an increase of duties—and I take great pleasure in endorsing the views of the President of the U. States as expressed in his last annual message, relative to the change proposed His advocacy of specific duties on all "commodities which are generally sold by weight, or by measure, and which from their nature are of equal or of nearly equal value,—such as iron, of different classes, raw sugar, and foreign wines and spirits," has met with a hearty response from the great body of the people of this State. It is to be hoped that his views on this question will be favorably regarded by Congress, and that the action of the federal government may correspond with the suggestions of the President.

When I was called upon to assume the Gubernatorial chair, nearly one year ago, in deference to public opinion and my own feelings, after a rapid review of events in Kansas, I stated, that "to the people of Pennsylvania the admission of a new State into the Union—into that Confederacy of which she is a member—must be at all times a subject of high interest. And I believe I express their sentiments, as well as my own, in declaring that all the qualified electors of a Territory should have a full and fair opportunity to participate in selecting delegates to form a constitution preparatory to admission as a State, and, if desired by them, they should also be allowed an unqualified right to vote upon such constitution after it is framed."

Subsequent events have confirmed me in these sentiments. The deplorable disputes in the first session of the present Congress,—the popular excitement resulting from those disputes, together with other proceedings in their nature novel and alarming, would all have been averted, had the people been secured in "the unqualified right" to vote upon their domestic institutions. I regret to be compelled to say, that, under various pretences, this sacred franchise has been virtually withheld from them. [illegible] to accept the Lecompton Constitution, made for them by delegates representing the minority, they were explicitly denied the privilege of making their own constitution, unless upon a condition not previously exacted. If they accepted the Lecompton Constitution, they entered the sisterhood of States at once, with a population less than one-half of the existing ratio of Congressional representation; but, if they refused that Constitution, they could not be admitted into the Union, with the Constitution of their choice, until they were ready to show, by a formal census, that they had attained a population equal to that ratio. The results have become historical.

The last expressive vote of the people of Kansas against the act of Congress, commonly known as the English Bill, has for a time arrested Congressional intervention. Peace has resulted alone from the votes of the people, not from the suggestions of outside influences.—But, during the angry feelings which this controversy has aroused, the theory has been started, and insisted upon, that it will henceforward be the duty of Congress to protect slavery in the territories, if the people of the territories shall fail to do so. The warrant for this extraordinary assumption is alleged to exist in the decision of the Supreme Court of the U. States, in the case of Dred Scott. Entertaining, as I do, profound reverence for the decisions of that august tribunal, and standing ready to obey them, whenever they are enunciated, I have yet to be convinced that any such construction can be fairly given to their action in the case referred to. Such a doctrine, no matter how sanctioned, or supported, will shake the very pillars of our constitutional fabric. It would compel every territory to elevate property in slaves above every other description of property,—and to establish a slave code in its early municipal regulations; or else it would convert the Congress into a theatre of crimination and confusion, and fill the whole country with strife. And all this, without securing a single advantage to the North, or protecting a single right of the South.

Regarding myself as fully committed to the doctrine of popular sovereignty in its broadest sense, I can never subscribe to the theory of Congressional intervention, as understood and supported by the opponents of this doctrine.—By popular sovereignty, I mean no violation of the rights of the States—no assault upon the institutions of the South—no appeal to sectional prejudices. On the contrary, I regard the doctrine as the embodiment of the popular will in States and Territories, as the conservator of the rights and the equality of States and people—and as the only means by which a vexed and dangerous agitation will be satisfactorily and perpetually "settled."

A theory equally heretical has been advanced in another portion of the Union. It has been held that this government, divided into free and slave States, as it was framed by our revolutionary fathers, cannot endure—that all must become free, or all become slave. When such a doctrine shall be enforced, the constitution will have been subverted—State sovereignty prostrated—State rights disregarded, and the liberty of the people destroyed. It should meet an indignant rebuke from every lover of his country, and the blood-bought right of the people and the States to self-government.

Under the various amendments to the Constitution of Pennsylvania, the influence of the Executive has been greatly reduced by the transfer of patronage from the Governor to the people. This is in accordance with the principles of self-government, but it must be acknowledged that in relieving the Executive from many serious responsibilities, it has diminished his ability to maintain the rights of the State against Federal and other encroachments, and has thrown a greater share of responsibility upon the people. The extensive patronage of the Federal Government, and the large salaries paid to its officers, in comparison with those of the State, present constant inducements to our citizens to overlook the State in the pursuit of more lucrative employments under the U. States. It is, therefore, the more necessary that the people should guard the sovereignty of the State with increasing watchfulness.

The constitution of the U. States contains the great fundamental principle which should govern its construction on every question respecting the extent of the Federal power.—"The powers not delegated to the U. States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.' It is on this broad platform that every claim of Federal power, not granted by the constitution, should be sternly resisted. The tendency to centralization is so great, and the overshadowing influences of power and patronage so seductive that liberty cannot long be preserved without the exercise of sleepless vigilance in enforcing a strict construction of the Federal compact. The doctrine of State rights is the doctrine of true liberty. Popular sovereignty is the life blood of our free institutions, and the palladium of our safety. Every patriotic inducement to sustain those great principles should be fearlessly held out to our citizens, and every unauthorized assumption of power should be resisted with unceasing energy, and by all constitutional means.

Having now discharged the duty imposed on the Executive, by the constitution, I cannot conclude without congratulating you upon the peculiarly favorable auspices under which you enter upon the session of 1859. Few important subjects of legislation press upon your attention. Prudence, firmness, fidelity—a watchful regard for the interest of the Commonwealth—a jealous guardianship of her finances—on the part of the government—are all that are required, under Providence, to ensure the continuance and increase of our onward prosperity. Pennsylvania may then, at no remote period, rejoice in the extinguishment of her public debt—the repeal of the onerous and burdensome taxes—a fame and a credit untarnished—a free and popular educational system—and an industrious and loyal people, prosperous and happy.

WILLIAM F. PACKER.

Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, Jan. 5th, 1859.

PACIFIC ROAD OF TEXAS.

We gather the following facts from the voluminous report of President Fowlks, just published.

The company has twenty-five miles of road completed and in running order, at a cost of $22,000 per mile, worth, therefore, $550,000; of land accurring they have 256,000 acres, of which at the low estimate of $5 per acre, will produce $1,080,000, making a total of $1,[illegible] for the indebtedness of the company—far above the mark as well as could be ascertained—would leave $1,230,000 of unincumbered assets.—On the completion of fifty miles, at a corresponding cost, making the amount of its value $1,000,000, there will be 512,000 acres of land accurring, which, at the same rate, will be worth $2,560,000, and the State loan of $300,000 making the total of the assets then $3,960,000. This would be an ample basis on which to build the next fifty miles at a cost of $1,000,000; and, in a like, or rather in a much greater ratio, the means of the company will be augmented as the work progrees. On the completion of the road to the Rio Grande, a distance of 700 miles, at a cost of $20,000 per mile, it would represent assets to the value of $14,000,000; the land accurring, 7,1168,-000 acres, at the very low average of $7,50, would represent $53,860,000; and the cost of building the road being paid, there would be assets to the amount of $36,760,000 in the possession of the company, and one of the best paying roads in the world. The road extended to the Pacific, a distance of 800 miles from El Paso, at a cost $30,000 per mile, would still leave the company $15,000,000 of assets; and 1,500 miles of road completed, the annual revenue from which, allowing $3,000,000 a year for repairs, he had roughly estimated at $12,-500,000, or $15,600,000 in gross; namely, from 150,000 travelers, which is fewer than those who now cross the continent, at $70 each, $10,500,000; from freight, $3,000,000; from transportation of mails, troops, subsistence and material of war, $2,000,000.

Proposed Territories.

"Dacotah" is the western half of what was Minnesota Territory. When the State was formed, a line was drawn thro' the middle of the Territory from north to south. The eastern part became the State of Minnesota—the western is unorganized and without a government.

"Arizona" is a combination of the south part of New Mexico, with that Mesilla Valley strip of land which we purchased from Mexico in 1854. The latter is without a local government.

"Navada" is the western half of Utah, lying between Salt Lake and California.

"Larimie" means the western part of Nebraska, in which the fort of that name is situated.

"Pike's Peak" is in the Rocky Mountain chain, in the western part of Kansas, which part it is proposed to cut off for the new Territory.

"Superior," or "Ontonagon," is the peninsula between lakes Superior and Michigan part of which now belongs to Michigan and part to Wisconsin.

THE NEW CENSUS.—The appointment for members of Congress, under the census of 1860, will make a great change in the representation of several States, judging from the votes at the recent election in some of the Western States. Illinois, with nine members of Congress, has given 250,000 votes, while Massachusetts, with eleven representatives has given a vote within a fraction of that of Illinois. Compared with the votes of many other States the discrepency is still greater. The elections at the West were, however, held under greater excitement and called out a fuller vote than in most of the old States.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, JAN. 14, 1859.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

We this week, to the exclusion of our usual variety of reading matter, publish the Annual Message of the Governor. It is ably written, and much shorter than these documents generally are. It shows the State debt to be actually diminishing, and approves of the sale of the public works, which has brought about this happy state of affairs, although for the purpose of plunder, his party always opposed it. The Governor truly says that "The short experience that we have had already, proves conclusively that the Commonwealth is greatly the gainer, in a financial point of view, and it has been equally demonstrated that the people at large have been as well, if not better, accommodated by the change. It would, in my judgment, be a public calamity, if by the happening of any contingency, the Commonwealth should be constrained to again become the owner, and resume the management, of any portion of the public improvements."

He recommends the abolition of the Board of Canal Commissioners. On the subject of education his views are able, and his position convincing.

On the subject of Banks, Mr. Packer occupies an anomalous position for a Democratic Governor. He advocates the system of free banking, requiring all issues of banks hereafter to be secured by the pledge of Government or State stocks. He says: "The certificates of loan issued by the General Government, or by this Commonwealth, at a value to be fixed upon, with the power to require additional deposits of security, from time to time, as the loans depreciate in the market, would be as safe and available as any guaranty which could be provided."

He recommends an increase of the appropriation for a monument commemorative of those Pa. volunteers who were slain or lost their lives in the war with Mexico.

The Governor alludes to the Attorney General Bill, which was gotten up and passed through the instrumentality of the late talented Senator from this District, Hon. Fr. Jordan, in terms highly complimentary to that gentleman, who is the author of the bill. He says: "The report of the Attorney General, which will be laid before you, will exhibit the operations of the Law Department of the Government for the past year. The Act of the 21st of April, 1857, which requires the Attorney General to keep an office at Harrisburg, and which provides that all debts due to the Commonwealth shall be collected by that officer, has proved to be a highly beneficial enactment. Under its provisions, large sums are saved which were formerly paid for commissions and counsel fees. And the improved state of our finances is in no inconsiderable degree owing to the prompt manner in which outstanding claims are collected and paid into the State Treasury."

After discussing several other matters, the Governor comes to the Tariff question, and favors specific duties on articles of foreign manufacture. He is in favor of such Tariff as will meet the wants of the people of our State and nation.

On the subject of Kansas, he opposes the policy of the general administration in strong terms, and is in favor of the people of a Territory making their own laws and constitutions. He also condemns the Dred Scott decision in strong terms.

The Message is an able one—one of the best ever delivered by a Locofoco Governor of Pennsylvania, and we find no difficulty in subscribing to almost every position he advances.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The State Legislature met at Harrisbvrg on Wednesday week. In the Senate all the members were in their seats, and after the usual routine of business proceeded to the election of officers with the following result:

Speaker—John Cresswell, Jr., Dem; Chief Clerk—W. H. Miller, Dem.; Assistant Clerk—F. M. Hutchinson; Sergeant-at-Arms—Theophilus Snyder; Assistant—Wm. P. Brady; Doorkeeper—Charles Wolfe; Assistants—J. R. Dunbar, Geo. H. Stoever; Messenger—Herman Yerkes; Assistant—M. Long; Transcribing Clerks—Messrs. Africa, A. J. Bair, and Wm. S. Picking.

A committee was appointed to act jointly with the House to inform the Governor that both Houses were ready to proceed to business. Adjourned.

The Message was sent in at 12 o'clock on Wednesday.

In the House the Secretary of the Commonwealth read the returns of the late election, when the roll was called. One member was absent. On motion of Mr. McClure, the House went into an election for Speaker, with the following result:

Wm. C. A. Lawrence, of Dauphin,	67
P. C. Gritman, of Luzerne,	32

Mr. Lawrence was declared duly elected, and was conducted to the chair by Messrs. Gritman and McClure. Upon taking the chair he made a neat and happy address. The usual committees were appointed and the House adjourned.

The House re-assembled on Wednesday, and proceeded to the election of Clerks, when S. J. Rea, (Am. Rep.) was elected, receiving 67 votes, and his opponent, Jacob Zeigler, 33.—Judson Holcomb, of Bradford, was elected Assistant Clerk.

Mr. McClure read a bill to abolish the Board of Canal Commissioners, which was read and passed finally. Yeas 94, nays 6.

The caucus of the American Republicans on Wednesday completed the nomination for House officers, to wit:

Transcribing Clerks—John Picking, of Adams, and E. H. Rouch, of Carbon.

Sergeant-at-Arms—John Fleming, of Washington.

Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms, J. Harley, of Juniata, F. Gehr, of Crawford, Joshua Fletcher, of Franklin, and E. S. Ehls, of Berks county.

Postmaster—S. E. Stewart.

Doorkeeper—Jno. C. Morgan.

Assistant Doorkeepers—J. B. Reese, S. McDonald, Wm. Gardy, A. W. Kimmerly.

Messenger—A. D. Davis.

Assistants—James Williams, A. Hemperly, Wm. Diehl, and W. R. Reiner.

THE TARIFF.

In the last *Gazette* is an article on the subject of the Tariff, in which that paper prophesys from a telegraphic rumor from Washington that there will be nothing done on the Tariff question this winter, and charges the failure in advance on the Opposition. Was ever anything more silly? The dispatch runs thus: that the Opposition "have come to the unanimous conclusion that parties and politics are so shaped in the present Congress, that nothing will be effected during this session, concerning a modification of the Tariff." That paper *interperts* the dispatch that "they are determined that nothing *shall* be effected during this session of Congress concerning the modification of the Tariff." How silly! We, for our part, have come to the same conclusion, for these reasons: The present Congress is largely Locofoco in both branches; the Chairmen of the Committees in both branches to which the Tariff is referred, are both Locofoco Free Traders. Locofocoism is in the ascendancy in every branch of the Government, and if nothing is done on this question to advance the interests of the toiling millions, *that party, and that party only will be to blame.* The Opposition will support and do all they can to have the duties on foreign articles increased.

ILLINOIS SENATOR.—On Wednesday week Senator Douglas was reelected by the Illinois Legislature to the United States Senate from the 4th day of March next. The vote stood—Lincoln 46, Douglas 54.

LANDS FOR SALE.—We call the attention of all those who wish to purchase choice Western and Bedford County lands, to the advertisement of Wm. M. Hall, Esq., in to-day's paper.

Hon. Wm. P. Schell, of the Senate, and George W. Williams, Esq., of the House, have our thanks for valuable public documents.

AFRAID OF INVESTIGATION.—Mr. Covode, the attentive Republican Representative from the Westmoreland district, in this State, brought the President's Pittsburg letter before the House in a very conspicuous manner. We cut the following from the Congressional Globe of a recent date:

"Mr. Covode asked leave to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of five members, be appointed to inquire into the facts, charged by the President of the United States, as contained in his letter to the president of the centenary celebration, held in Pittsburgh, on the 25th day of November last, upon certain individuals, of having sent money into the State of Pennsylvania to influence the late congressional elections in said State, in opposition to his wishes; and to report the names of the persons implicated.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee—I object to that resolution.

Mr. Covode—Is the gentleman afraid of the investigation? [Laughter.]

Mr. Miller—I object to the resolution, if no one else does."

The fact that two democrats thrust themselves forward to choke off the resolution, at one time, shows that our representative touched a very sensitive spot. "The galled jade winces."

The accounts from Kansas indicate that, in spite of all the boasts of the Administration presses over the pacification of that territory, civil war is to be renewed there in all its horrors. It is stated that that Hamilton, the leader of the band of ruffians who committed the horrible murder at Choteau's Trading Post last May, has again taken the field, and is committing new outrages. The defence of the inhabitants against this invasion from Missouri having been wholly neglected by the Federal authorities, has been taken in hand by the very Captain Montgomery whom, according to recent accounts from Washington, the Government are determined to arrest and try as a murderer and robber. As the Federal authorities seem to be powerless to preserve the peace of the Territory, perhaps they could not do better than to allow Hamilton and Montgomery to fight it out. Hitherto, at the moment when Montgomery has been on the point of victory, the Government has interferred just in time to save Hamilton from the fate he deserved. So far from defending the people of Kansas against force and violence, the only thing yet done has been to prevent them from defending and righting themselves. It is, however, stated that in the present instance, some energy is to be shown.

Gov. Medary has ordered four companies of dragoons to the scene of warfare, and has called out the militia in Linn and Bourbon Counties, and has sent for arms and ammunition.—It may be that the Federal Government will end its connection with Kansas in an honorable manner, but the proof of the pudding is in the eating.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

For the Inquirer.

MY SUNBEAM.

'Tis not at all an idle dream—
Trust me when I tell you so—
I really caught a sunbeam,
Many, many years ago.

It chanced to break upon my way,
Just as sunlight often will,
I seized the golden gleam of day,
And I hold possession still.

But how I took the sunny fay,
To tell, maybe, would not do,
This much I am allowed to say,
As a lover I did woo.

So upon my path of life,
Ever since that lucky day,
My Sunbeam (some may call it wife)
Has shone a cheery ray.

Abroad the world does often gloam,
But I do not care for this,
Since in the sweet retreat of home,
Sunshine glad I never miss.

My dear Sunbeam! it is to me
More than all the world beside;
The years have sped so happily
Ever since it was my bride.

CONJUX.

BEDFORD, Jan. 12, 1859.

From the Yankee Blade.

What has Improved You so in Appearance?—Wood's Hair Restorative. What has given you such a youthful look? Wood's Hair Restorative. To what agency am I to attribute your increased beauty, my dear madam? Sir, you are very complementary, but I am indebted to Professor Wood's beautiful hair tonic. Sir, since I saw you last you have grown twenty years younger, how is it? A fact, my dear sir. I am using Wood's Hair Restorative. Why, my dear friend, you wore a scratch a year ago, and now you have a splendid head of black hair, to what miracle are you indebted? Professor Wood is the miracle man, his tonic did it. I am told, madam, that the nervous headache you were once troubled with has left you? Yes sir, by the aid of Wood's Hair Restorative. Such is the language all over the country, and there is no fiction or imagination about it, reader. Wood's Hair restorative is an honest and truly medicinal, as well as scientific preparation, and *will do* all this. Try it and see if we are not correct.

Caution.—Beware of worthless imitations, as several are already in the market, called by different names. Use none unless the words (Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, Depot St. Louis, Mo, and New York,) are blown in the bottle. Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers. Also by all Fancy and Toilet goods dealers in the United States and Canadas. See advertisement.

See advertisement of Sanfords Liver Invigorator.

MARRIED.

In St. Clair Township on the 26th ult., by Thomas Oldham Esq., Mr. WM. MOCK to Miss SARAH BLACKBURN, both of said township.

On Tuesday, the 11th inst., by Rev. R. F. Sample, Mr. JOHN W. BEELER to Miss ELIZABETH CRIGER, both of Bedford township.

DIED.

On the 23d ult., FRANK, infant son of John and Emmarine Minnick, aged 1 year, 6 months and 5 days.

In the vicinity of Pattonsville on the morning of the 29th of December, HARRIET OLIVIA, daughter of Adam and Lethe Ann Haderman, aged 9 months and 13 days.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable FRANCIS M. KIMMELL, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the counties composing the 16th Judicial District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of capital and other offenders in the said District—and A. J. SNIVELY and JOHN G. HARTLEY, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Justices of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the county of Bedford—have issued their precept and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer at Bedford, on MONDAY the 14th day of February, next. NOTICE is hereby given to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said county of Bedford, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, and inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Bedford county, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

WILLIAM S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Jan. 14, 1859.

Dr. John Compher, vs. Ellen Compher. } No. 25, February Term, 1859. in the Common Pleas of Bedford County.

Alias Subpoena on Libel for Divorce.

Notice is hereby given to the Defendant in the above stated case, that a Subpoena, and alias Subpoena on Libel for Divorce has been issued; the last of said writs is returnable, 2d Monday, 14th day of February, next, and that the said Defendant is required to appear on or before said day and answer to the complaint of the Plaintiff as provided for by act of Assembly, and herein fail not.

WM. S. FLUKE, *Sheriff.*

Jan. 14, 1859.

Reuben Gates vs. Mary C. Gates. } No. 26, February Term, 1859, in the Common Pleas of Bedford County.

Alias Subpoena on Libel for Divorce.

Notice is hereby given to the Defendant, in the above stated case, that a Subpoena, and alias Subpoena on libel for Divorce, has been issued; the last of said writs is returnable 2d Monday, 14th day of February, next, and that the said Defendant is required to appear on or before said day and answer the complaint of the Plaintiff, as provided for by act of Assembly, and herein fail not.

WM. S. FLUKE, *Sheriff.*

Jan. 14, 1859.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber living in Napier Township, on the Estate of James Smith, late of St. Clair Township; all persons indebted to said Estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MAHLON H. SMITH, *Adm'r.*

Jan. 14, 1859.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

ALL persons interested, are hereby notified that the following named accountants have filed their acounts in the Register's Office of Bedford County, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court in and for said County, for Confirmation on Tuesday the 15th day of February, next at the Court House in Bedford.

The account of Joseph Imler, Administrator of the Estate of Elizabeth Fickes, late of Union tp. dec'd.

The account of John Mower, Esq., Guardian of Caroline Conley, formerly Caroline Miller, one of the daughters of Thos. B. Miller, dec'd.

The second account of Samuel Brown, Esq., Surviving Executor of the last will, &c., of John Keeffe, late of Bedford Township, dec'd.

The account of John Blankly, Esq., Guardian of the Minor Children of John Grubb, late of Monroe Township, dec'd.

The account of John L. Grove, Administrator of the Estate of David F. Cheney, late of Monroe tp., dec'd.

The account of Mahala Weimer, Administratrix of the Estate of James Weimer, late of Monroe tp., dec'd.

The account of Thomas G. Wright, Administrator of the Estate of Rebecca Wright, late of St. Clair tp., dec'd.

The account of Adam Burgerd, Guardian of Sarah S. Kelly, and of the Minor Children of Jacob S. Kelly, late of South Woodberry Township, dec'd.

The account of Joseph Dull, Esq., Guardian of Phoebe, Catharine and Susan Suerly, minor Children of William Suerly, late of Juniata Township, dec'd.

The account of Joseph Dull, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of Isaac Gochenour, late of Juniata Township, dec'd.

The account of Benjamin Hull, Esq., Executor of last will, &c., of Hannah Hull, late of Napier Township, dec'd.

The account of David Gochenour, Executor of the last will, &c., of J. Gochenour, late of Union tp., dec'd.

The final account of John C. Riffle, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of Jacob Riffle, late of Juniata tp., dec'd.

The account of John B. Longenecker, Administrator of the Estate of Abel Griffith, late of Middle Woodberry tp., dec'd.

The account of David Lingenfelter, Administrator of the Estate of Abraham Lingenfelter, late of Napier tp., dec'd.

The account of Daniel Shock, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of Samuel Cartright, late of Union tp., dec'd.

The final account of Jacob Beckley, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of Benjamin Hancock, late of St. Clair tp., dec'd.

The account of O. E. Shannon, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of Louisa Hammer, late of Cincinnati Ohio, dec'd.

The account of O. E. Shannon, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of Kinsey Ake, late of Union tp., dec'd.

The account of John C. Vickroy, Administrator of the Estate Susan Bruner, late of Cumberland Valley Township, dec'd.

SAM'L H. TATE, *Register.*
Register's Office, Jan. 14, 1859.

MORE THAN 500,000 BOTTLES
SOLD IN THE
NEW ENGLAND STATES
IN ONE YEAR.

THE RESTORATIVE OF PRO. O. J. WOOD for restoring hair perfectly and permanently, has never yet had a rival, volume after volume might be given from all parts of the world and from the most intelligent to prove that *it is a perfect Restorative*; but read the circular and you cannot doubt; read also the following.

☞THE HAIR.—People have for centuries been afflicted with bald heads and the only remedy, heretofore known, has been those abominable wigs. By a recent discovery of Professor Wood these articles are being fast dispensed with, but a great many persons still patronize them, because they have been so often imposed upon by Hair Tonics of different kinds. To all such persons we earnestly make the request, that they will try once again, for in Wood's Restorative there is no such thing as fail. We know of a lady who was bald, who used the article a short time, and her head is now covered completely with the tiniest and most beautiful curls imaginable. We know of numerous cases where hair was rapidly falling out, which it restored in greater perfection than it ever had been before.

It is also without doubt one of the best articles for keeping the hair in good condition, making it soft and glossy, removing dandruff and has proved itself the greatest enemy to all the ills that hair is heir to.

It is the duty of every one to improve their personal appearance through some may differ in regard to the ways of doing it; but every one will admit that a beautiful head of hair, either in man or woman, is an object much to be desired, and there are no means that should be left untried to obtain such a consideration.—*Woman's Advocate*, Philadelphia.

PROF. O. J. WOOD & CO—Gents: As I have been engaged in selling your Hoir Restorative the last season for one of your local agents (R. M. Hackinson,) and having experienced the beneficial effects of it myself, I would like to obtain agency for the State of Ohio or some State in the West, should you wish to make such an arrangement, as I am convinced *there is nothing equal to it in the United States, for restoring the hair.* I have been engaged in the Drug business for several years, and have sold various preparations for the hair, but have found nothing that restores the secretive organs or invigorates the scalp as well as yours, being fully convinced that your restorative is what you represent it to be, I would like to engage in the sale of it, for I am satisfied it must sell.

Yours truly,
S. T. STOCKMAN.

PROF. O. J. WOOD & Co—Gents: Having realized the good effects of your Hair Restorative, I wish to state, that finding my hair growing thin, as well as gray, I was induced from what I read and heard, to try the article prepared by you, to promote its growth and change its color as it was in youth, both of which it has effected completely.—In the operation I have used nearly three bottles.—Yours &c., JAMES FRANCIS.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry.
And sold by all good Druggists.
Jan. 14, 1859.

Bedford County ss.

L.S. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Wm. H. Irwin and —— his wife and his heirs, and James N. Lane and —— his wife and his heirs, and all others interested in the premises

GREETING;

We commaud and firmly enjoin you that laying aside al business whatever, you be and appear before the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the said Court to be held in Bedford, on the 14th day of February next, to show cause if any you have, why the witnesses on behalf of Peter F. Kessler, Leonard G. Kessler and John Whitay, on their complaint against you, before our said Court, duly exhibited, should not be examined and their testimony reduced to writing and filed of record in our said Court in order to perpetuate the same agreeably to the Constitution of our Government and the act of Assembly in such case made and provided.—Hereof fail not at your peril.

Witness the Honorable F. M. Kimmell Esq., President of our said Court at Bedford the 23d day of November A. D. 1858.
Jan. 14, 1859.

PICKLING VINEGAR.

PINE Cider Vinegar just received—also mould Candles Extra quality.
Oct. 1, 1858. A. B. CRAMER & Co.

SWAIM'S PANACEA at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

STATEMENT

OF Receipts and Expenditures, of the Bedford Hall Association, from its organization in 1851, to 31 December 1858, inclusive.

RECEIPTS.

Cash paid in on 870 shares of Capital Stock,		$4,096,50
Aggregate of Rents received,	1,486,96	
Cash from Insurance Company,	163,12	
Miscellaneous,	4,00	1,654,08
Total,		$5,750,58

EXPENDITURES.

Cash paid on purchase of Real Estate, including interest,		$4,420,98	
Cash paid for Repairs,	732,63		
" " " Taxes,	259,66		
" " " Insurance,	129,00		
" " " Dividends,	53,52		
" " Miscellaneous,	67,00	1,241,81	$5,662,79
Balance,			$87,79

ASSETS,—EXCLUSIVE OF REAL ESTATE.

Cash on hand as above,	$ 87,79
Due on Subscription to Capital Stock,	253,50
Rents due from sundry persons,	338,00
	$679,29

LIABILITIES.

Balance due Wm. Hartley on purchase money,	$297,16
Int. from 1 March 1858.	
Sundry accounts for Repairs estimated at	30,00

For full details, see Books and accounts of Secretary and treasurer.

Published by order of Trustees.
FR. JORDAN, Secty. JNO. MOWER, Prest.
Jan. 7, 1859.

STATEMENT

OF the Receipts and Expenditures of the Bedford and Stoystown Turnpike Road Company, from the first day of January, 1858, to the third day of January, 1859.

To Balance in the treasury, 1st 1859, Jan.		$ 672,90¾
To amount of toll Received in year 1858,		1,824,23¾
		$2,497,14½
By Amount of Expenditures same time,		$1,672,56
Balance in the treasury at settlement including bad and uncurrent money,		$824,58½
		$2.497,14

No dividend was made.
EMANUEL STATLER, Prest.

PETER SCHELL, Treasurer.

The board adopted the following Resolution 3d day, January 1859.

Resolved, That the gate keepers of the Bedford and Stoystown Turnpike Road Company are hereby directed not to trust any person for toll hereafter, and that suits be instituted against any person, who shall attempt in any way to defraud the Company out of their toll, or shall neglect, or refuse to stop to pay toll at any toll house of the Company; and that John P. Reed, Esq., or some other attorney be employed to attend to suits for the fine accrued by such conduct; and the gate keepers are requested to give notice to said Attorney or Treasurer, President or any one of the Managers of the Company, of such offender forwith in person or by writing, and that this Resolution be published in the Bedford papers. EMANUEL STATLER, Prest.

PETER SCHELL, Sec'ty.
Jan. 7, 1859.

FOR SALE
OR
EXCHANGE.

THE FOLLOWING LANDS IN THE WEST;

80 ACRES in Brown County, Kansas, 3 miles west of Hiawatha, on the old St. Jo. road, and 18 miles from White Cloud on the Missouri River.—ALSO 80 ACRES, 15 miles west of Atchison, Kansas. These are fine rolling prairie lands within less than a mile of timber and running water. Also 320 ACRES, well timbered and watered, in St. Francis County, Missouri. ALSO 40 ACRES well timbered, in Grant County, Indiana.

And the following lands in Bedford County:

ABOUT 50 ACRES, well timbered, in Cumberland Valley Township, 9 miles from Bedford, near to John McFerrans. ALSO 428 ACRES timbered land, 2 miles south of Rainsburg on the road to Southampton. ALSO 430 acres, timber-land, in Union Township, on Bobbs Creek, about 2 miles above Conrad's Saw-Mill. ALSO five-twelfths of a tract containing 265 acres and 148 perches of Broadtop coal land. ALSO 110 ACRES of first quality lime stone land a half a mile south of Bedford, known as the Vondersmith Farm, 100 acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, a tolerable barn, and small frame house.

For the present I may be found at Mrs. Cook's Hotel. WM. M. HALL.
Jan. 7, 1859.

Auditors Notice.

IN the matter of the Citation to the Executors of the last will &c., of Dan'l Wisegarver, dec'd the undersigned, appointed Auditor to ascertain and report whether any, and if any, what part of the lands should be sold, rented, &c., will attend to the duties of his appointment at his Office in the Borough of Bedford, on Thursday the 10th day of February next, when and where all persons interested can attend. R. D. BARCLAY,
Jan. 7, 1859. Auditor.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of the Orphans Court of Bedford county, upon the estate of Kinzey Ake, late of Union township, deceased, —all persons, therefore, knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
O. E. SHANNON,
Jan. 7, 1859. Adm'r.

Auditor's Notice.

IN the matter of the Citation to Wm. Smith, administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Smith, dec'd:—

The undersigned appointed an auditor to take testimony and report the facts in this case, will attend, for that purpose at his office in Bedford, on Thursday, the 27th day of January inst., when and where all persons interested may attend.
Jan. 7, 1857. JNO MOWER, Auditor.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber, living in West Providence tp., on the Estate of Peter Barndollar, late of West Providence Township, dec'd all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. JAS. M. BARNDOLLAR,
Jan. 7, 1859. Adm'r.

Be Lunatico Inquirendo.

THE undersigned appointed by the Court of Common Please of Bedford County, to inquire whether George Owe, of Union Township, be a Lunatic or not, &c., will attend to the duties of his appointment at his Office in the Borough of Bedford, on Tuesday the 25th day of January inst., when and where all persons interested can attend.
R. D. BARCLAY,
Jan. 7, 1859. Commissioner.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted the subscriber, either by note or book account, are hereby notified to make payment on or before the 15th January inst. All those failing to attend to this matter will find their accounts in the hands of the proper officer for collection. ISAAC LIPPEL.
Jan. 7, 1859–c.

HAGERSTOWN ALMANACS for 1859, at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
Dec. 17, 1859.

JAYNE'S Wrights, Bennett's and Dyott's pills at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
August 6, 1858.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Daniel Shea, late of Cumberland Valley tp., dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Bedford Borough,—notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to make payment immediately and those having claims will present them forthwith, properly authenticated for settlement.
Jan. 7, 1859. O. E. SHANNON, Adm'r.

ROSS FORWARD. O. H. GAITHER.
Forward & Gaither,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.

ROSS FORWARD, of Somerset, and O. H. GAITHER, have opened a law office in Bedford, Pa. O. H. GAITHER, having located permanently in Bedford, will be assisted during every Court by the former. All business entrusted to them will be promptly and carefully attended to. Office on Juliana street, two doors south of the inquirer office.
Dec. 31, 1858.

Dissolution.

THE firm of TAYLOR & MOWRY is dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued at the old stand by JNO. TAYLOR, who will hold himself ready at all times to accomodate the public with *Leather* on the most reasonable terms.—The books of the firm will remain in the hands of John A. Mowry for settlement, and all persons interested are earnestly requested to call and make settlement at once. All those neglecting this notice may expect after the first day of February next to find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection. TAYLOR & MOWRY.
Dec. 31, 1858.

HURRAH FOR GERMANY!

THE subscriber will offer at private sale a lot of furniture, composed of Bureaus, Bedsteads, Chairs, Washstands, Tables, Cupboards, and a lot of Carpeting, one Cooking Stove, a lot of pork, one hundred lbs. of lard, three fine Shoats, and a number of other articles too numerous to mention.

☞Any persons wishing to purchase such articles at a low price will please call at the residence of the subscriber as soon as possible. Sales Cash.
JOHN C. BOWERS.
Dec. 31, 1858.

SURVEYING.

O. H. GAITHER will promptly attend to all surveying business that may be entrusted to him. Office on Juliana street two doors south of the Inquirer office.
Dec. 31, 1858.

STRAY SHEEP.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, living in Colerain Township, about 1st of Dec. inst., twelve sheep, two with an under crop out of the right ear, one with the ends off both ears, all the sheep are white, and nine without marks—the owner or owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.
Dec. 24, 1858–c. *EMANUEL KEGG.*

SELLING OFF AT COST.

MRS. H. D. PEUGH wishes to retire from business, and will sell an entire Stock of goods at cost! Ladies wishing to supply themselves with goods at wholesale prices, would do well to call before the following handsome articles are disposed of.

Rich silks, French Merinos, Cashmeres, Alpacas, Poplins, French and American De Lanes, Velvets, Shawls, Cloaks, Mantles, Ladies' and Childrens' Furs, Clouds, Hoods, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, French Work, Gloves, Hoisery, Shoes, Jewelry, Perfumery, and an endless variety of Fancy Goods.

Milliners would find it to their advantage to examine the assortment in the Millinery department.
Dec. 17, 1858.

Bedford County, ss.

At an Orphans Court, held at Bedford, in and for Bedford County, on the 15th day of November A. D., 1858, before the Judges of the same Court,

On motion of JOHN MOWER, Esq., the Court grant a Rule upon the heirs and legal reprentatives of John Kegg, late of Colerain tp., in said County, deceased, to wit: William, residing in Hancock County, Ohio, Emanuel, Mary Ann, residing in Bedford County, John, residing in California, Jacob, Josiah, residing in Bedford County, Rebecca, residing in Huntingdon County, Pa., and Margaret, residing Bedford County, to be and appear at an Orphans Court to be held at Bedford, in and for said County, on the 2d Monday 14th day of February next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said John Kegg, deceased, at the Valuation, or show cause why the same should not be sold by order of the said Court.

L.S. IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court, at Bedford, the 24th day of November, A. D 1858.

Attest, S. H. TATE, Clerk.
WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff.
Dec. 17, 1858.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
REAL ESTATE.

THERE will be sold at public vendue, on the premises, at Bloody Run, on Friday, the 21st day of January, next, at one o'clock of said day, one House and Lot of ground and out building, situate in the Town of Bloody Run, adjoining Lots of Mr. Barndollar and Mrs. Tate, on the south side of the Turnpike Road, and fronting the same.

Attention will be given, and terms made known on day of sale, by

JOHN SPARKS,
Att'y in fact for Christiana Steckman, and others, and *VAL. STECKMAN,*
Guardian of George Steckman's minor heirs.
Dec. 24, 1858.

Estate of Samuel Carteright Dec'd.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the undersigned upon the estate of Samuel Carteright late of Middle Woodberry Township Bedford County dec'd all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to come forward and make immediate payment and those having claims against the estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement to the undersigned at Claysburg Blair County Pa. *DANIEL SHOCK.*
Dec. 24, 1858. *Adm'r.*

NOTICE.

BELIEVING that short settlements is the plan for conducting all business operations—our books will be ready for settlement on the first day of January 1859. Every account not settled by period named—must then be closed by Cash or Note.

OSTER MANSPEAKER & CARN.
J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER,
A. B. CRAMER & Co.
REED & MINNICH,
FURGESON & Co.
Dec. 24, 1854.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor,

WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.
Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.
☞Office one door West of the Union Hotel.
Dec, 24, 1858.

BEDFORD ACADEMY.

THE Winter session of Bedford Academy will commence on Monday next, 22d, inst.
G. W. AUGHINBAUGH,
Nov. 19, 1858. *Principal.*

FOR SALE,
OR
TRADE.

A Farm within one mile of the Rail Road and two miles of Stonerstown, in the Broad Top Coal region, containing about 160 acres, being good bottom land—about one-half cleared and the balance well timbered. The farm is well improved, and a fine spring of excellent water at the door of the house—also two good orchards of fruit trees on the premises.

ALSO,

A farm in Morrison's cove, adjoining lands of David Stuckey, Barley's heirs. Jacob Furry and others, containing about 200 acres, one half cleared and the balance well timbered, with an abundance of locust and chestnut timber. There are several never failing springs upon the premises with a constantly running stream through the farm. There is also a large and thrifty young orchard bearing fruit thereon. The improvements are a rough cast House, Log Barn and out buildings.

ALSO,

160 acres of land in Harrison County, Iowa, of first class prairie, close to timber and within a few miles of the Missouri river above Council Bluffs.

ALSO,

334 acres in Story Co., Iowa

ALSO,

113 acres in Pottawattamie Co., Iowa, near Council Bluffs.

ALSO

Lot no. 8 of block 53 in the city of Omaha, Nebraska Territory

ALSO,

1280 acres land in Austin County, Texas, East of the Brazos River on the Texas central rail road which runs through the land. It is well watered being upon the head waters of Cypress creek.

ALSO,

320 acres in Comanche County, Texas, on Wieslers creek, 4 miles East of the Leon River, and on the line of the Memphis and El Passo rail road now in process of construction.

ALSO,

The farm in Morrison's Cove, adjoining Bloomfield Furnace, known as the "Pearson property" lately owned by David Daniels, containing 131 acres and 60 perches, with an excellent orchard of fruit trees thereon and never failing water at the door. The improvements are one large frame House, one log House and barn, with convenient out-builings. The land is good—produces well, and is in a high state of cultivation. A good pike is close by, leading to Hollidaysburg, which, with the Furnaces make a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce.
Nov. 12, 1858. O. E. SHANNON.

A. B. Cramer & Co.

HAVE just received a large and general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

all of which have been purchased since the great decline in prices East.

Our assortment is the best we have ever offered, including all the newest styles in every department.

Unprecedented bargains will be offered our friends and customers for cash or produce.

A liberal credit will be extended to those only, who will promptly settle their accounts every January, by *cash or note.*

No trouble to show goods. Call and see the bargains.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Oct. 29, 1858.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY
AND
MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers are now prepared, at their Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for castings of any description for Grist and Saw Mills, Threshing Machines, Apple Mills, Ploughs, and all things else in their line that may be needed in this or the adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2 4 or 6 Horse power, *warranted* equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Woodcock, Plug, and Hillside Ploughs, *warranted* to give satisfaction or *no sale.* Points, shares and landsides, to fit all Woodcock or Seyler Ploughs in the County.

Farmer's Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at Foundry prices at the store of Wm. Hartley, Bedford, Pa., Louderbaugh & Pec, East Providence Tp., John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill. Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner, and all work warranted. Call and examine our work and castings and judge for yourselves.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.
March 26, 1858.–tf.

CASH BUYERS,
LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS,

AND buy your goods at the CHEAP STORE of
OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN,
Where they have just received their second supply of

NEW WINTER GOODS.

Embracing a large and well selected Stock of all kinds of GOODS for the season, and at greatly REDUCED PRICES. They call special attention to their

Boot and Shoe Department,

Where you will find a large and varied stock of

BOOTS and SHOES,

Made expressly to their order, and which they will sell at the lowest prices.

N. B. Produce taken in exchange for GOODS.
Dec. 3, 1858.–2m.

Auditor's Notice.

Chaffe, Stout & Co., vs D. S. Berkstresser, } Testatum Venditioni Exponas, from Huntingdon County, No. 2, November term, 1858. The undersigned appointed Auditor to make distribution of the money in the hands of Sheriff Fluck, arising from sale of Defts. property, to and among the creditors entitled to the same, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Friday, January 14, 1859, at his office, at which all persons interested can attend, if they see proper.
R. D. BARCLAY.
Auditor.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscribers, living in Colerain Township, on the estate of Samuel Diehl, late of said Township, dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
HENRY P. DIEHL,
ANDREW KOONS,
Dec. 17, 1858–f. *Adm'rs.*

WM. C. LOGAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
McCONNELLSBURG, PA.

WILL practice in the Courts of Fulton, Bedford and Franklin Counties. ☞Office on Main Street, opposite Speer's Hotel.
September 3, 1858.

PICKLES AND SHOES TO BOOT.

"Many men of many minds,"
Many shoes of many kinds;
From sizes one to number nine,
Allowing some for heel behind.

Boots for men and women too,
Some high, some low, some old and new,
With shanghai tops and pointed heels,
To make him high who lowly feels.

If prices do not suit your mind,
Just take a little cheaper kind;
But when you buy cheap shoes, beware,
For cheapest shoes are first to tear.

If fruits or pickles well put up,
Preserved fruits, or nice catsup,
Be bothering any one to taste.
To FERGUSON'S be sure to haste.

Tobacco and cigars are there,
Of qualities and kinds quite rare;
To please the taste of every one,
And make the boys appear full grown.

We take all kinds of trade for goods,
E'en wagons full from out the woods—
All kinds of produce, and of grain,
Will be received and sold again.

Now call and see this store of shoes,
Of pickles and preserves for use;
And when you call, just bring along,
What is the object of our song,

HARD TIMES RELIEF!

Nov. 5, 1858.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR,
PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD.
Compounded entirely from GUMS,

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a *Cathartic*, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most *Cathartics*. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

The Liver is one of the principal regulators of the human body, and when it performs its functions well the powers of the system are fully developed. The *stomach* is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the Liver for the proper performance of its functions. When the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the *Liver*—having ceased to do its duty. For the disease of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with Liver Complaint in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

These gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the weak machinery, removing the causes of the disease, and effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured, and, what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring prevents nightmare.

Only one dose taken at night loosens the bowels gently, and cures costiveness.

One dose taken after each meal will cure Dyspepsia.

☞One dose of two tea-spoonsful will always relieve Sick Headache.

One bottle taken for female obstruction removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately relieves Cholic, while

One dose often repeated is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus, and a preventive of Cholera.

One dose taken often will prevent the recurrence of bilious attacks, while it relieves all painful feelings.

☞Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after long sickness.

One bottle taken for Jaundice removes all yellowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite and makes food digest well.

One dose often repeated cures Chronic Diarrhœa in its worst forms, while summer and bowel complaints yield almost to the first dose.

One or two doses cures attacks caused by worms, while for worms in children, there is no safer or speedier remedy in the world, as it *never fails.*

A few bottles cures Dropsy, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, and all Fevers of a Bilious Type. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor. ☞Mix Water in the Mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

The Liver Invigorator

Is a great scientific Medical Discovery, and is daily working cures almost too great to believe. It cures as it by magic, *even the first dose giving benefit* and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of *Liver* Complaint, from the worst Jaundice or Dyspepsia to a common headache, all of which are the result of a *Diseased Liver.*

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

DR. SANFORD, Proprietor, 345 Broadway, N. Y. Sold in Bedford by Dr. B. F. HARRY, and retailed by all Druggists.
June 11, 5858.–zz.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS testamentary having been ganted to the subscriber, living in Cumberland Valley Township, on the Estate of Catherine Hardinger, late of said Township, dec'd all person indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
LEVI HARDINGER,
Dec. 10, 1858.–f. *Executor.*

WALL and BLIND PAPER.—Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for this necessary article. By calling at his store, our patrons will see samples of our papers. We have made our spring selections with much care, and think we cannot fail to please.
SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg

PURE CASTOR OIL at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
August 6, 1858.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral and Jayne's Expectorant at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
August 6, 1858.

For the Hair—Jockey Club, and new mown hay, pomatums, genuine ox marrow. at Dr. Harry's.

BURNING FLUID and Pine oil always to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store
August 6, 1858.

PURE WHITE LEAD, Flaxseed oil and Spirits Turpentine at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
August 6, 1858.

Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded, at all hours of the day or nigh at Dr Harry's, Drug Store.
August6, 1858.

THE
"GREAT REPUBLIC" MONTHLY.

To the Public, the Book and Periodical Trade, and the Press.

We have the honor to announce that we shall issue, on or about the 1st of December next, so as to be in season to command the early attention of the public and the periodical trade, the FIRST NUMBER OF A NEW ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE, to be called THE 'GREAT REPUBLIC' MONTHLY.

It is intended to make this Magaze superior in every respect to anything ever before issued in this country. The general scope of its character can best be understood by its name. It will be thoroughly national—in no wise sectional or sectarian, and wholly impersonal. It will offer to the writers and thinkers of this Union a common field, where they can meet on the highest ground of cotemporary literature. It will aim to gather about it every variety of intellect.

The range of articles will be a wide one, covering, among other grounds, Essays, Sketches, Humorous Tales, Stories, Historical Incidents, Reviews, Critiques, Biographies, Scientific Articles, Travels, Table Talk, Dramas, Incidents, Politics, Poems, Ballads, Stanzas, Sonnets, Music, Correspondence, Gossip, etc., etc., etc.

The Magazine will be profusely illustrated in the highest style of wood engraving.

The Literary department will present greater variety, combined with more thorough excellence, it is believed, than ever before offered to the American public in a single periodical. The following authors and popular writers are included in the list of contributors engaged:

George D Prentice,	Thomas Mackellar,
Charles Swain,	H J Brent, (Stirrup,)
Fitzgreen Halleck,	F W Hunt, M D,
Charles J Ingersoll,	Edmund Flagg,
Oresters A Brownson,	Fayette Hurd,
Gen Geo P Morris,	Hannah F Gould,
Nathaniel Deering,	Sarah Helen Whitman,
Hon. Charles Gayarre,	Caroline K Kinkland,
Wm. Gillmore Simms,	Elizabeth F Ellet,
Park Benjamin,	Jane Ermina Locke,
Albert Pike, of Ark.,	Alice Carey,
Abbe Adrian Rouquette,	Phebe Carey,
Rev. Ralph Hoyt,	Madame Levert,
Seba Smith, (J Downing,)	Mary Forest,
J T Headley,	M E Stebbins, (Mrs Hewett,)
John G Saxe,	Elizabeth Oakes Smith,
Lieut M F Maury,	Anna C Botta, (Miss Lynch,)
Ddward S Gouln,	Louisa S McCord,
Charles F Briggs,	Maria J McIntosh,
C P Cranch,	Alice B Haven,
Wm H C Hosmer,	Pamelia S Vining,
George W Peck,	Mary A Rice,
R H Stoddard,	Ada M Kennicott,
John R Thompson,	Elizabeth K Churchill,
Frederick S. Cozzens,	Clara Doty,
A J Requier,	Abbie W Cracker,
Maj J H Eaton, U S A,	Nellie Burchfield,
Levi Reuben,	Ann E Porter,
Thomas Dunn English,	Lucy N Godfrey,
Duncan Kennedy,	Lavinia S Goodwin,
Rev Newell A Prince,	Jane G Austin.
Henry B Hirst,	
Henry Ward Pettit,	

In addition to the foregoing brilliant array of American authors, there are a large number of first-class writers engaged, (among them some of the most distinguished of the day,) who are compelled, from pre-existing engagements, or other causes, to withhold their names for the present, but who will, nevertheless, contribute frequently to our pages. We would also announce that we shall add to our list of contributors the names of other distinguished authors, as soon as satisfactory arrangements can be completed.

Eace number will contain an original piece of music, composed expressly for this work.

Of the superior excellence of the Magazine in every respect, and of the certainty of its permanent success, very little more need be said.

The terms and general conditions of Magazine will be as follows:

TERMS:

VOLUMES.—There will be two volumes a year, of about 700 royal octavo pages each, commencing in January and July, and ending in June and December, respectively, making six numbers to each volume, and twelve numbers to each year. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

PRICES.—Single copies, $ 0 25
Subscription, 1 copy one year, sent by mail, 3 00
CLUBS, 2 copies one year, 5 00
" 3 " " " 7 00
" 4 " " " 9 00
" 5 " " " 10 00

And all additional copies, over five, at the rate of $2 each, i sent to the same Club. Clubs may be formed at different Post Offices. All subscriptions must be paid in advance.

PREMIUM SUBSCRIPTIONS.—Entitling the subscriber to the Magazine for one year, and to their choice of either of our two great steel engravings, entitled, "THE LAST SUPPER," AND "THE CITY OF THE GREAT KING," FOUR DOLLARS.

The engraving will be sent on rollers by mail, prepaid.

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS can make liberal and satisfactory arrangements upon application, stating the territory required.

All Postmasters and clergymen are authorized to receive subscriptions, whichthey may forward to us, giving name and address of subscriber, and deduct 25 per cent, for their trouble.

POSTAGE AND POST OFFICE REGULATIONS.—The rate of postage willnot exceed three cents for each number, to be paid in all cases at the office where it is received.

CANADIAN SUBSCRIBERS will remit thirty-six cents each, in addition to subscription, to prepay postage to the line.

All communications to be entitled to answer, must contain return stamps.

Subscribers must in all cases write names, Town, County and State in full, as legibly as possible.

There is little risk in sending money by mail—Large sums should be remitted by draft, if possible, or registered letter. OAKSMITH & CO,
Publishers of the "Great Republic" Monthly, 112 and 114 William street, New York.
Nov. 26, 1858.

UNION HOTEL,
Bedford, Pa.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public that he has opened a Hotel, under the above name, in the old and well known Globe building, on West Pitt Street, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, where he will be happy to see all his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render all his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

☞Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month and year.

JONATHAN HORTON.
Bedford, April 30, 1858

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
CHAMBERSBURG, PA.,

BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS, and Dealers in Music and Musical Instruments. Our stock consists of Books, Stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, Wall papers, Blinds, French, German and American Lithographs and steel engravings, gilt mouldings for frames, etc., etc., wholesale and retail. Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for Bedford, and all orders given him will be promptly attended to.
March 7, 1857.

WHITE TEETH and a perfumed breath can be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." To be had at
DR. HARRYS.
March 6, 1857.

AN excellent article of Hair and tooth Brushes at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
August 6, 1858.

COUNTING HOUSE ALMANAC, 1859.

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
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DR. W. H. WHITMOR,

OF Lancaster City, late of Philadelphia, where he has been in successful practice for a number of years, received his education at the best Medical College in the United States, and had the experience and practice in the different Hospitals for several years, a member of the Analytical Medical Institute of New York, and late Surgeon of the United States Navy, now offers himself to the public to attend any professional calls.

The purest medicines always on hand direct from the best Laboratories of our country, and the Botanical Gardens of the world. No patent medicine prescribed or recommended. Medicines used only which will not break down the constitution, but will renovate the system from all injuries it has sustained from mineral medicines. Chronic and difficult diseases must be treated upon analytical principles, which is to know and ascertain what disease is. Its nature and character require a knowledge of the chemical constituents of every solid and fluid of the human body; the changes those solids and fluids are capable of undergoing. To know what medicines to employ to cure diseases, requires a knowledge of the chemical constituents of all agents employed in medicine; and if we are in possession of this knowledge, it is possible to cure any disease —no matter of how long standing—and leave the patient in a healthy and perfectly cured condition.

Melancholy, Aberration, or that state of alienation and weakness of the mind which renders persons incapable of enjoying the pleasures of performing the duties of life; Dyspepsia; that distressing disease and fell destroyer of health and happiness, undermining the constitution, and yearly carrying thousands to untimely graves, can most emphatically be cured. Rheumatism, in any form or condition, chronic or acute, warranted curable; Epilepsy or falling sickness; all chronic and stubborn cases of Female Diseases radically removed; Salt Rheum, and every description of ulcerations; Piles and Scrofulous Diseases, which have baffled all previous medical skill can be cured by my treatment, when the constitution is not exhausted.

I do say all diseases (yes, *Consumption*) can be cured.

☞ *Cancer cured without the knife.*.

I will remain in my office on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 9 o'clock A. M., to accommodate patients from a distance, and consult in the English and German languages. Will make visits to any distance if required. May be addressed by letter, Fulton Square, Lancaster city, Pa.

July 30, 1858–1y.

LOOK OUT!

NEW GOODS!

ALTHOUGH the prospects of the Railroad are not very flattering, the friends of that enterprise have not yet quite despaired of ultimate success. Hoping that the people will see that it is not only to their interest to have the road completed as soon as possible, but that they should bear in mind that

REED & MINNICH

Have just received from the city, and are now opening out at their

Cheap Cash and Produce Store,

a large assortment of Cassimeres, Cloths, Prints, bleached and unbleached Muslins, Ginghams,

GROCERIES,

Coffee, Sugar, Syrup, extra pulverized Sugar, Cheese, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for *cash* or *produce*.

Nov. 19, 1858.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing and doing business under the firm name of Barclay & Garretson, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The Books, &c., are in the hands of B. W. Garretson, who is authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

S. M. BARCLAY.
Nov. 5, 1858. B. W. GARRETSON.

APPEALS.

NOTICE is hereby given to the taxable inhabitants of the County of Bedford, that an appeal will be held by the County Commissioners, on the days, and at the places specified, to wit:

For Liberty Township on Monday the 10th day of January next, at the house of George Tricker.

Broad Top Township on Tuesday the 11th at the house of James S. Beckwith.

East Providence Township on Wednesday the 12th at the house of D. A. T. Black

Monroe Township on Thursday the 13th at the house of Mrs. Rity.

Southampton Township on Friday the 14th at the house of William Adams Esq.

Colerain Township on Saturday the 15th at the house of Joshua Filler

Cumberland Valley Township on Monday the 17th at the house of Jacob Anderson.

Londonderry Township on Tuesday the 18th at the house of John Miller.

Harrison Township on Wednesday the 19th at the house of V. B. Wertz.

Juniata Township on Thursday the 20th at the house sf Joseph Foller.

Napier township on Friday the 21st at the house of J. M. Robison, (in the Borough of Schellsburg.)

Schellsburg Borough on Monday the 24th at the house of J. M. Robison.

St. Clair Township on Tuesday the 25th at the house of Gideon D. Trout.

Union Township on Wednesday the 26th at the house of Michael Wyant.

Middle Woodbery Township on Thursday the 27th at the house of Henry Fluck.

South Woodberry Township on Friday the 28th at the house of A. & J. Stoner.

Hopewell Township on Saturday the 29th at the house of John Dasher.

West Providence Township on Monday the 31st at the house of Philip Steckman.

Snakespring township on Tuesday the 1st day of February next at the house of Daniel L. Deffibaugh.

Bedford Township on Wednesday the 2d at the Commissioners office.

Bedford Borough on Thursday the 3rd at the Commissioners office.

When and where all persons and corporations feeling themselves agrieved at the enumeration and valuation of their taxable property and effects, made pursuant to the several Acts of Assembly, in such case made and provided, are requested to attend and state their greivances for redress according to law.

H. NICODEMUS Clerk { *H. J. BRUNER,*
Commissioners office. { *C. EVANS,*
Dec. 24, 1858.–d. { *J. BECKLEY, Com'rs.*

Bedford County, ss.

At an Orphans Court, held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 15th day of November, A. D., 1858, before the same Court,

On motion of JOHN MOWER, Esq., the Court grant a Rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of John Claar, late of Bedford Borough, in said County, dec'd, to wit: Jacob, who is dead, leaving issue, a Daughter, Mary Ann, who is intermarried with George Hines, residing in the State of Ohio, Mary McKinley residing in Bedford, Catharine, intermarried with Anthony Stiffler, residing in Bedford, John, who is dead, leaving five Children, viz: George, residing in the West, Henry, residing in Fredrick County, Md., William residing in the West, Margaret, intermarried with George Beckley, residing in Fredrick County, Md., and John residing at the same place, Joseph, Sarah, intermarried with Thomas Slack, now dead, leaving issue, six children, residing in Bedford County, viz: George, Mary, intermarried with G. J. Rock, Jane, Margaret, Amanda and Franklin, Elizabeth, intermarried with Jacob Over, residing in Bedford and Samuel, residing in the State of Kentucky, to be and appear at an Orphans Court to be held at Bedford in and for said County, on the 2d Monday, 14th day of February next, to accept or refuse to take the said Real Estate of said John Claar, deceased, at the Valuation, or show cause why the same should not be sold by order of the said Court.

L.S. IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I have hereto set my hand, and seal of said Court, at Bedford, the 24th day of November, A. D. 1858.

Attest, SAMUEL H. TATE, Clerk.
WILLIAM S. FLUKE, Sheriff.
Dec. 17, 1858.

HO! FOR BARGAINS!

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

J. & J. M. SHOMAKER respectfully beg leave to inform their numerous friends and patrons that they have just returned from the eastern Cities, and are now opening one of the best stocks of goods that have ever been brought to Bedford, which they will sell at a very small advance; consisting in part of a general assortment of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Queensware, Hardware, &c., *&., &c.*

Also, a large assortment of *Groceries*, such as Syrup, Molasses, White and Brown Sugars, Fish, Cheese, Salt, Spices, Indigo, Coffee, Extract of Coffee, Candles, Tar and Oil, Tobacco, *&c., &c., &c.*

To good and punctual customers, a credit of six months will be given.

Thankful for past favors, they hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods, for which the highest market prices will be paid.

Oct. 22, 1858.

RICH FALL GOODS!
MRS. SARAH E. POTTS,

HAS just returned from the cities with a large and handsome stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Elegant cheap goods of all kinds, English merinos, 25 cts. per yard, shawls of every discription, and all prices, bought low at auction. Also, a large and handsome assortment of cloaks, furs victorine capes, cuffs and muffs, bonnets of all kinds, velvet, satin, drawn silks, gray straw, trimmed and untrimmed. An endless assortment of ribbons, feathers and flowers and rushes, gloves and hosiery, boots and shoes, and a full assortment of all kinds of FANCY GOODS.

Country Milliners can be supplied with all kinds of Millinary Goods.

Oct. 22, 1858.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Bedford County, the subscriber will sell at public sale on the premises, on Saturday the 22d of January next,

A HOUSE AND LOT OF GROUND,

late the property of Mrs. Sophia Mower, dec'd situate in Rainsburg, Colerain Township, Bedford County, being the 14th lot north from the public square, and on the East side of main street, containing 82½ feet in front and running 198 feet back, adjoining Joshua Filler on the north an alley on the east and south and main street on the west. The improvements are a two story log house, with a large number of good fruit trees on the lot, such as apples, plums, cherries, pears, &c.

The terms will be cash.

EMANUEL J. DIEHL, Adm'r.

MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Pianos, Melodeons, Flutes, Guitars, Brass Horns, Clarionets, Drums, etc., of various manufacture, always on hand. *Bands supplied at city wholesale rates.* We keep always on hand a full assortment of all the new and fashionable music, which we mail *at our expense* to any part of the country.

N. B. Music bound to order.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.
March 7, 1857.

THE INQUIRER

Is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the white frame building, nearly opposite the Mengel House, by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best eastern make.—Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly.—Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM.
Nov. 6, 1857,

NOTICE.

GEORGE B. AMICK, surviving partner of the late firm of GEO. B. AMICK & BROTHER, notifies all persons interested, that the books of said firm remain in his hands for settlement, and that circumstances demand an immediate closing up of the business of said firm. Persons indebted or having settlements to make, are therefore requested to call on the subscriber without delay.

St. Clairsville, June 11, 1858.–tf.

The subscriber will continue the *mercantile business* at the *old stand*, where he will be happy to meet and supply the wants of his friends and customers at all times. He will receive in a couple of weeks a new supply of seasonable goods, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms.

GEO. B. AMICK.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE
SEMINARY,
Rainsburg, Pa.

THE Summer Term will open August 5th, Fall Term, October 21st, 1858, and Winter Term, January 18th, and Spring Term, April 5th, 1859. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had of

W. W. BRIM, A. B., *Principal*.

N. B. Half the tuition must be paid in *Advance*. Students coming to this institution will be conveyed from Bedford free of charge, on the 17th of January, by addressing a letter to Mr. Saml. Williams, of Rainsburg.

June 4, 1858.–zz.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
CHAMBERSBURG, PA.,

BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS, and Dealers in Music and Musical Instruments. Our stock consists of Books, Stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, Wall papers, Blinds, French, German and American Lithographs and steel engravings, gilt mouldings for frames, etc., etc., wholesale and retail. Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for Bedford, and all orders given him will be promptly attended to.

March 7, 1857.

New Jewelry.

THE subscriber has opened out a new and splendid assortment of all kinds of the most fashionable Jewelry—consisting in part of Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, &c. &c. Call and see his stock.

del4 DANIEL BORDER.

D. S. RIDDLE,
Formerly of Bedford, Pa.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
74, WALL ST. NEW YORK.

All business promptly atended to.
Dec. 3, 1858.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hoffius.

Nov. 6, 1857.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

DR. HARRY, at the Cheap Drug and Book Store, has just received, a large assortment of the best flavoring extracts, together with Baking Soda, Cream of Tartar, Saleratus, &c., of the very best quality, all of which he will sell the lowest prices.

Plastering Laths!!

THE UNDERSIGNED having erected a Mill for sawing PLASTERING LATHS on his premises in Union Tp., Bedford county, is now ready to furnish any quantity on the shortest notice. Price $1.50 per thousand, 3 ft. long. Other lengths in proportion.

Letters addressed to me at St. Clairsville, will be promptly attended to.

WM. GRIFFITH.
Union Tp., Feb. 16, 1854.–zz.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice of the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of Mengel House and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANG
June 1,–1854. tf.

Dr. F. C Reamer,
Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged) at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.

Feb. 19, 1857.

WHITE TEETH and a perfumed breath can be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." To be had at

DR. HARRYS.
March 6. 1857.

PICKLING VINEGAR.

PINE Cider Vinegar just received—also mould Candles. Extra quality.

Oct. 1, 1858. A. B. CRAMER & Co.

BEDFORD
Machine Shop!

THE subscriber would most respectfully announce to the farming community, and public in general, that he still continues to manufacture at his shop, in Bedford, Pa., the following farming utensils, of the very best material, and in the most workmanlike manner, viz:

Four and Six Horse Tumbling Shaft Power Machines.

with large open cylinders, six staves, and spikes screwed in, and improved Straw Shakers attached. Their superiors for strength and speed are not made in this or any other County in the State.

Four Horse Tumbling Shaft and Strap power Machine, with cylinder open or shut, as may be desired, and shaker of the best kind, for convenience, ease of draft, and perfect working. This machine has no superior any where. THREE HORSE MACHINES, of the same kind. TWO AND THREE HORSE TUMBLING SHAFT POWER MACHINES, a very convenient and excellent machine for small farmers, with or without shakers.

HILL SIDE PLOUGHS,

of a very superior pattern to any in use in this country. SINGLE AND DOUBLE SHOVEL PLOUGHS, WITH STEEL SHOVELS.

CULTIVATORS,

Peckham's New York FIVE-HOED STEEL POINT EXPANDING CULTIVATOR; Rogers Pittsburg patent STEEL TOOTH EXPANDING CULTIVATOR, for working corn, or seeding in grain, Fanning Mills, Horse Rakes Lever Cutting Boxes, Harrows and Wheelbarrows, made to order.

All the above articles constantly on hand, and sold on reasonable terms.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines, whether made here or elsewhere, done on the shortest notice.

Castings for all my machines and Ploughs, made at the Foundry of Mr. Michael Bannan, in Bedford, and will compare with any made in the State for strength and durability *BLACKSMITHING* done to order. All my work warrented to give satisfaction.

From a past experience of twenty years in the Machine business, I feel confident that I can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with a call. Call and examine my work before you purchase elsewhere, as I am determined to please all.

Horses, grain of all kinds, lumber and iron, will be taken in exchange for work.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Machinist.
Bedford, May 7, 1858.–8m

NEW AUTUMN
AND
WINTER GOODS.

OSTER MANSPEAKER & CARN, have now in store a completestock of

Seasonable Dry Goods,

Embracing printed Byadere, Pacific, and Hamilton Delaines, Robes Volentine, Robes A'Quilla, rich Black and Fancy Silks, Saxony and Paris Plaids, Coburgs and Merinos, in all desirable colors, from 25 cts. up, Plain and printed Persian Cloth, from 12½ cts, up, printed Flannels, Indian Linens, Swiss and Cambrick Muslins, Scotch Plaid and Bay State Blanket Shawls from $1,50 up, Gloves and Hosiery, dress trimmings and Fringes, Morino under shirts and drawers, Comforts and Scarfs. Bleached and unbleached Muslins, in all widths, from 6¼ cts. up, checks, ginghams, tickings, flannels, new style fall Prints from 6¼ cts. up, Linseys, Jeans, Satinetts from 37½ cts. up, Cassimers, Cloths, and every other article usually kept in a well assorted

STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

Together with a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Glass and Queensware, Cutlery, Fresh family Groceries, &c. &c.

We respectfully invite every person to call and examine our Goods before purchasing as we are determined to sell exceedingly low for cash or approved produce.

Oct. 15, 1858.

LADIES BAZAAR.

THE Ladies of Bedford and vicinity, are invited to call and examine the handsome assortment of *Fall and Winter Goods*, now opened, and ready for inspection, at the BAZAAR.

DRESS GOODS.

Consisting in part of Robe and plain Silks, Cashmers, Poil Dechevres, flounced and side striped DeLaine Robes, fancy and Bayadere DeLaines, French, plain and printed DeLaines, Opera Flannels English and French Merinos, Poplins, Velvets, DeBeigs, Brilliants, American and French Ginghams, English and American Prints. Shawls—a great variety such as, Long, Square and Mantilla.—Cloaks—Circular, Raglan and Mantilla styles. Furs—Ladies and Gents—Chenille Scarfs. Expansion, Skirts *&c.*

BONNETS,

Bridal, Velvet, Silk, Satin, Tuffted Silk, Chenille, Straw and morning bonnets, Infant's Caps, Childrens' and Missis' Straw and Silk Bonnets, Ladies' dress caps, Head-dresses, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers—French and American, and Millinery goods generally.

EMBROIDERIES.

A handsome assortment of French Sets, Collars, Childrens Sets, Edgings, Laces, Flouncings Veils, &c.

Hosiery—Gloves—Shoes—Perfumery—Jewelry, and an endless variety of Fancy articles.

All of the above goods have been purchased at prices to suit the times.

Call Ladies and examine for yourselves.

Country Milliners supplied with all kinds of Millinery.

The Public will please accept Mrs. H D. PEUGH's thanks for the liberal patronage she has received.

Nov. 5. 1858.

Hummel's
Premium Essence of Coffee.

COFFEE made by it will have a more delicate and finer flavor, and will be much more wholesome. It will also be clear without requiring anything to clarify it. For sale by

OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN.
New Store, No. 1, Cheapside.
June 18, 1858.

DENTIST.
C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filed, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

Sold Out.

THE undersigned having disposed of his entire stock of Goods begs leave to notify all persons knowing themselves indebted to him either by note or book account to call and settle before the first of January 1859.

All neglecting to do so will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

G. W. RUPP.
Oct. 22, 1858.

R. D. BARCLAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.

☞Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.

March 26, 1858.

AN excellent article of Hair and tooth Brushes at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

August 6, 1858.

THE GREAT PURIFIER—
THE WORLD CHALLENGED!—
☞TO PRODUCE ITS EQUAL!
☞THE BLOOD SEARCHER
☞GLORIOUS TRIUMPHANT!

Sworn statement of David McCreary, of Napier Township, Bedford county:

In April, 1856, as near as I can remember, a small pimple made its appearance on my upper lip, which soon became enlarged and sore. I used poltices of sorrel, and a wash of blue vitriol, without effect. Finding the sore extending, I called on Dr. Ely, of Schellsburg, who pronounced it CANCER, and proscribed a wash of sugar of lead and bread poultices. Finding these remedies of no avail, I called upon Dr. Shaffer, of Davidsville, Somerset county, who also pronounced the disease Cancer, and gave me internal and external remedies —the latter consisting principally of caustic; but all to no purpose, as the disease continued spreading toward the nose. I next used a preparation of arsenic, in the form of salve. This for a time checked the disease, but the inflamation soon increased. I next called upon Dr. Statler of St. Clairsville, Bedford county, who also pronounced the disease Cancer, and applied a salve said to be a never failing remedy, but it had no effect whatever in checking the spread of the sore. In December, of the same year, the disease had eaten away a greater part of my upper lip, and had attacked the nose, when I went to Cincinnati, where I consulted Prof. R. S. Newton, of the Electic Medical College. He pronounced the disease a cutaneous Cancer, superinduced by an inordinate use of mercury.—He applied mild zinc ointment, and gave internal remedies. My face healed up, but the inflamation was not thoroughly removed. In Febuary, 1857, he pronounced me cured, and I left for home. In April the disease again returned and so violent was the pain that I could not rest at night. Late in May I returned to Cincinnati, and again placed myself under the charge of Dr. Newton, with whom I remained until September, during which time he used every known remedy, and partly succeeded in checking the disease, but when I returned home there were still three discharging ulcers upon my face. I continued using Newton's preparations, and also medicine that I got from Dr. Ely, but the Cancer continued growing until it had *eat off the left side of my nose, the greater portion of my left cheek, and had attacked my left eye.* I had given up all hope of ever being cured; since Dr. Ely said he could only give relief; but that a cure was impossible. In March, 1858, I bought a bottle of 'Blood Searcher,' but I must confess that I had no faith in it. I was very weak when I commenced taking it; but I found that I gained strength day by day, and also that the ulcers commenced drying up. I continued, and when the third bottle was taken my face was healed as if by a miracle. I used a forth bottle, and I have been healthier since than I have been for the last seven years. Although my face is sadly disfigured, I am still grateful to a benign Providence who has spared my life, and which has been done through the instrumentality of LINDSEY'S IMPROVED BLOOD SEARCHER. D. MCCREARY.

Sworn and subscribed, this 31st day of August, A. D. 1858, before me, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the Borough of Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pa.

Witness—U. J. Jones.

JOHN CORLEY, J. P.

NEW EVIDENCE.

Being afflicted with a grievous Tetter on the arms and face—after trying many remedies which utterly failed to cure—I was persuaded by W. M. Barris & Co. to try Lindsay's Improved Blood Searcher; and now, six weeks after finishing the *second bottle*, pronounced myself cured.

The tetter broke out, something over a year ago, on the inside of my arms, extending from the elbows down to the wrists; also, on my face, immediately round the mouth and chin, and continued to be a *perfect torment to me until cured by the Blood Searcher.* My arms, were almost useless, owing to the cracks and sores on them, liable to bleed at any time on the least exertion to lift or work, and sometimes so itchy that I could scarcely prevent tearing off my flesh. I have now been cured six weeks and feel it due to Mr. Lindsey, and to the public generally, to make this statement, in hope that others like myself may be benefitted by using his valuable medicine.

her
JANE ✕ WILSON.
mark

Sworn and subscribed before me, one of the Aldermen in and for the City of Pittsburg, this 28th day of July, A. D. 1858.

AND. McMASTER, *Alderman.*

For sale by F. C. Reamer, M. D., Bedford; G. D. Trout, Alum Bank; Simon Hershman, Pleasantville; John G. Schell, do.; L. N. Fyan, West End, P. Office; Frederick Corl, Marietta; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; Jacob Baird, Barndollars Mills; Nicholas Kcons, Willow Grove; John Bowser, Bowser's Mill; A. C. Evans, Rainsburg; B. F. Horn & Bro., Schellsburg; J. & J. M. Shoemaker, Charlesville; Hilligas & Mowry, Buena Vista; John Wayde, New Paris; Murray & Bro., Bloody Run; Dr. J. A. Mann, do.; Piper & Scott, Pattonsville; David Beegle, Waterstreet; John Wisegarver, Woodberry; G. D. Kauffman, Flitchville; John Dasher, Yellow Creek; all of Bedford County.

LINDSEY & LEMON, *Proprietors,*
Hollidaysburg, Pa.
Sept. 17, 1858.–6m.

"Thick Darkness covers the Earth,
And Gross Darkness the People."

COUNTRY MERCHANTS,
And all Others, will take Notice!

THAT they can supply themselves, in any quantities with

Jones' Far Famed Patent
NON EXPLOSIVE KEROSENE or COAL OIL LAMPS,

At the Wholesale and Retail, HEAD QUARTERS,
38. South SECOND Street, 38.
PHILADELPHIA.

The *only place* where exclusive Agencies can be obtained for the States of Pennsylvania, N. Jersey and Delaware

These Lamps give a light equal in intensity of flame, and similar in appearance to Gas, and are claimed to be superior to all other portable lights, now in use. No fear of Explosion.—No offensive odor.—No smoke.—Very easily trimmed.—As easily regulated as a Gas Light.—Can be adapted to all purposes.—And better than all for a poor man.—50 per cent cheaper than any other portable light, now in common use.

SOLE AGENCY ALSO, FOR

KNAPPS Patent Rosen and Coal Oil LAMP.

☞Lamps, Oils, Wicks, Shades, and every article in the line. S. E. SOUTHLAND,
Agent.
No. 38 South SECOND Street, PHILAD'A.
Sept. 10, 1858.

DR. WALTON'S
AMERICAN PILLS.
JOY TO THE AFFLICTED,
YOUNG AMERICA VICTORIOUS!

ONE small box of Pills cures ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. No Balsam, no Mercury, no odor on the breath, no fear of detection. Two small pills a dose; tasteless and harmless as water. Full directions are given, so that the patient can cure himself as certain as with the advice of the most experienced surgeon, and much better than with the advice of one of little experience in this class of disease.

SENT BY MAIL TO ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY by enclosing one dollar to Dr. D. G. Walton, No. 154 North Seventh St. below Race, Philadelphia. *A liberal discount to the trade.* None genuine without the *written* signature of D. G. Walton, Proprietor.

Dr. W.'s treatment for Self-abuse, Weakness, &c., is entirely different from the usual course. Dr. W. has cured hundreds who have tried others without benefit. The treatment is as certain to cure as the sun is to rise. Enclose a stamp, and address Dr. W. as above; giving a full history of your case, and you will bless the day you made the effort to secure what is certain—A RADICAL CURE.

Jan. 29, 1858.–zz.

DRUGS, BOOKS AND STATIONERY,
DR. F. C. REAMER,
BEDFORD, PA.

HAVING purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, has constantly on hand, at the old stand, a large and well selected stock of choice Drugs and Medicines, wholesale and retail, all of which will be sold on fair terms. The assortment consists in part of

Drugs and Chemicals, Dye Woods and Acids, Paints and Oils, Window Glass and Glass Ware, Tobacco and Segars, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., &c.

PATENT MEDICINES.—Having the regular agency for the sale of many of these medicines, the public are assured that they are of the best; such as have stood the test of time and experience, and can be safely recommended as genuine. viz: Townsend's and Sand's Sarsaparilla, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines, Fahnstock's, Hobensack's and other vermifuge; Hoofland's German Bitters, &c., &c.

Constantly on hand a large stock of historic, geographical, scientific, religious, poetical, school and miscellaneous BOOKS.

Also a great variety of FANCY STATIONERY, Cap, Post and Wrapping Paper, of every quality, Paper Hangings in great variety. Window Blinds, in patterns or by the piece. Wall Paper, Steel and Fancy Goods.

BLANK BOOKS of every size and quality.—Pocket Books and Port Monnaies, Diaries, Blank Deeds and Mortgages, gold Pens and Pencils, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery in great variety. Soaps, &c., &c.

Lamps, and Camphine Oil and Burning Fluid, kept constantly on hand.

CHOICE LIQUORS for medical use; Wolfs' Schiedam Schnapps, Gin, Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines.

Feb. 19, 1857.

Iron City College

Iron City Commercial College.
PITTSBURGH, PA. CHARTERED 1855.
300 Students attending January, '58.

Now the largest and most thorough Commercial School of the United States. Young men prepared for actual duties of the Counting Room.

J. C. SMITH, A. M. Prof. of Book-keeping and Science of Accounts.

A. T. DOUTHETT, Teacher of Arithmetic and Commercial Calculation.

J. A. HEYDRICK and T. C. JENKINS, Teachers of Book-keeping.

A. COWLEY and W. A. MILLER, Profs, of Penmanship.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE ENTRY BOOK-KEEPING,

As used in every department of business.

COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC—RAPID BUSINESS WRITING—DETECTING COUNTERFEIT MONEY—

MERCANTILE CORRESPONDENCE—COMMERCIAL LAW—

Are taught, and all other subjects necessary for the success and through education of practical business man.

12 PREMIUMS.

Drawn all the premiums in Pittsburg for the past three years, also in Eastern and Western Cities, for best Writing.

NOT ENGRAVED WORK.
IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

Students enter at any time—No vacation—Time unlimited—Review at pleasure—Graduates assisted in obtaining situations—Tuition for Full Commercial Course, $35,00—Average time 8 to 12 weeks—Board, $2,50 per week- Stationery, $6,00—Entire cost, $60,00 to $70,00.

☞Ministers' Sons received at half price.

For Card—Circular—Specimens of Business and Ornamental Writing—inclose two stamps, and address

F. W. JENKINS, Pittsburgh, Pa
Oct. 1, 1858.–2y.

UNION HOTEL,
Bedford, Pa.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public that he has opened a Hotel, under the above name, in the old and well known Globe building, on West Pitt Street, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, where he will be happy to see all his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render all his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

☞ Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month and year.

JONATHAN HORTON.
Bedford, April 30, 1858

THE MENGEL HOUSE,
Valentine Steckman,
PROPRIETOR.

Boarders taken by the day week month and year.

April 25, 1856—tf

Gettys' Photographic Gallery,

'EXCHANGE BUILDING,' BEDFORD, PA.

WHERE Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c &c., are executed in the latest style and improvements of the Art. A full assortment of plain and fancy cases, gold and plated Lockets at very low prices.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine his specimens.

T. R. GETTYS, Jr.
May 22, 1857.

Shoemending! Shoemending!!

HAVING commenced the business of Shoemending, one door east of Mr. Brice's Hotel; Bedford, Pa., I am prepared to do all manner of work in this line of business, at the shortest notice, and on the most substantial manner, on more reasonable rates than usual, *one thing indispensable.* Give him a call, try my work and judge for yourselves.

J. B. BAKER.
May 7, 1858

TO MILL OWNERS!

S. D BRODE has made Schellsburg his permanent residence, and is prepared to do all kinds of work in the Mill Wright line, on the most approved and durable plans, and reasonable terms.

He has on hand the most improved Smut and Screaning Machines, Mill Bushes, Anchor Bolting Cloths, both new and old, at city prices, Mill Buhrs of the best quality, and all kinds of Mill machinery, can be proc